THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,395—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th July	EGYPT	8000		
8th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000		
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Oct	EGYPT	8000		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000		
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	6919		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	7000		
9th "	EGYPT	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	CARTHAGE	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10000		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	ARABIA	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	EGYPT	8000		

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 891	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Glasgow	6529			1 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5321	12 ...	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	
City of Athens	5391	24 Augt.	19 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	
City of Vienna	4872	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6723	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	
City of London	9036	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5391	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan 12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	11 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	
City of Athens	5391	23 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5451	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	6528	19 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.—Limited number of seats have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

Fares	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	373	691	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	849
" Liverpool	693	927	462	701

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempt from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
4½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer, Tons, Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

Dumra ... 1695 Thurs. 27th July 9 a.m. direct.
Linga ... 2185 Fri. 28th July 6 a.m.† direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 27th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, sailing Pasni, Gwadur, Chahbar about Wednesday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Fahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Vadala," 3331 tons, to sail on or about 29th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

25th July, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge,
BERTHS — Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gilhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
F. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Gobol	26th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 585 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 864 " 1039
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the Rothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Baicich	7583	24th Aug. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
a Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	27th July,
b Pracsident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a S mali	2,655	Kasch	19th "
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.

34, Meadow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Nanchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund ... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	ZOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY, Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

QUALITY AND VALUE.

JEWELRY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVERWARE
SHEFFIELD PLATE.

SPORTS.

We invite inspection of our comprehensive stock of TROPHIES suitable for all forms of sport.

MEDALS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	... " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Colombo
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M,
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M,

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! & NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections.

THERAPION No. 2

Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3

Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE, PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
Chester	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "
Elephant in tins and bulk.		

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE

CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13¼d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 66 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CARTER'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 307 of 1910.

JAVERBAI, widow of Bhagwandas Narotamdas and others .....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 6th day of May, 1910, and the orders dated 8th August, 1910, and 8th April, 1911, respectively, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August 1911, at the hour of half-past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the first, second, third and fourth Defendants in the undermentioned property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the Western side of Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 279 (Two hundred and Seventy-nine) square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 2412 and 2526, new No. 9457, Old Survey Nos. 1 and 2, and New Survey No. 5665, and bounded on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the sweeper's passage, on the North by Bapty Road, and on the South by the property of Ratanbai, widow of Rowaji Tejsey, and the buildings whereon, are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7461, and Street Nos. 346 to 356, Duncan Road No. 27 Bapty Road, and No. 29, Umerkhady Sewer Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver appointed by the above Consent Decree.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay,—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1911.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

LOSS OF A SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3957 for one share No. 7289 in the Bank of Bombay originally issued in the name of Major W. N. Novesse and last endorsed to the undersigned Ramchandra Hari Gokhle has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLEAD. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the Share Certificate in any way.

R. H. GOKHALE.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

CORRIDOR AND RESTAURANT CAR EXPRESS TO DELHI FROM 1ST NOVEMBER.

Bombay (Colaba) ..Dep. 22·0
Delhi .....Arr. 6·45

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will run when required, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A special fast Express Goods Service will run daily for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1911.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF

INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.

Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

"EXCELSIOR" NOVELTY THEATRE

MANAGEMENT :—D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House, Calcutta.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NIGHTLY.
from the FOLLIES EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Mr. HENRY DALLAS will present
THE FOLLIES
FROM
THE APOLLO THEATRE, LONDON
by arrangement with
H. G. PELISSIER
in their Celebrated Entertainment, comprising
VAUDEVILLES, BURLESQUES
AND
PELISSIER'S POTTED PLAYS.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, July 25th.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
including Pelissier's latest Burlesque,
AN IMMITATION OF
A VOICE TRAIL.
Now drawing crowded Houses at the Apollo Theatre, London.

Prices—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1. Plan at SOUNDY'S.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
TWO PICTURE SHOWS.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 P. M.
OUR STAR ATTRACTIONS.
"ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S CLEMENCY."
A stirring tale of the American Civil War
"THE JAPANESE SCHOOL OF SAMURAI."
An insight into these famous fighting Schools in Japan
and
A host of popular pictures.
PRICES AS USUAL.
The FOLLIES will appear NIGHTLY at 9-45.
See Separate Advertisement.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

POONA RACES FIRST MEETING.

2ND, 6TH, 9TH and 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 25th July, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W.I.T.C.

Poona, 18th July, 1911.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,,	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,,	6,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	37,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,,	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,,	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE :—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application, Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 3 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MAROES & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE,—A handsome and strongly built real blackwood DINING TABLE, in four pieces, each 5' 6" × 4' 6" going for Rs. 100. Also a large and handsome SIDEBOARD, Rs. 125. The above, with other property of the late Mrs. BRIGGS, are open to inspection on week days, at No. 8, Grant's Buildings.

AUSTIN MOTOR CAR.—The Car that has come to stay. It is a recognized public utility, and as indispensable as the Telephone or a Sewing Machine. Call and let us explain its merits. Lists free from the Sole Agents :—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Re. 4 per thousand.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY SOLELY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1911, at 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building St. No. 17 B, Case No. 9, Suparibaug Road, shed, 2 servant quarters, stable case No. 4; 15, 16, Suparibaug Road.

Building St. No. 149, 79, 81, 81 A, case Nos. 36; 43, 45, Suparibaug Road.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, the following :—

On account and at the risk of the underwriters—
B. R.—1 case : 120 pieces fringned rugs 32 50 × 76 and 54 × 80.

On account and at the rik of defaulting purchaser Hoosein Haji Jan Mahomed—
10 dozen black stockings.
20 dozen stockings miscellaneous.
5 dozen black stockings.

On account of the concerned—
14 dozen underwear.
5 ready made alpaca complete suits.
12 dozen lady's ribbed vests.
24 dozen coloured drawers.

On account of the concerned—
30 dozen plain white plates 8 to 10 1-2 inches.
30 dozen jugs.

SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of the owners sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 27th day of July, 1911 at 3 p.m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches, tables, chairs, pickaxes, crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th July, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Full-size Billiard Table by Thurston, Empire Typewriters, best Oil Paintings, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the National Bank of India and next to the Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade Road, Fort, by order of the concerned.

Valuable and substantial mahogany and French-polished household furniture, such as single and double mirror-door almyrahs, tapestry-lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, easy and Curzon chairs, glass book cases, dressing tables, writing tables with drawers, marble topped tables and teapoys, chest of drawers, Empire typewriters, best oil paintings of different subjects by well-known artists.

Also one full-size billiard table, by Thurston, with accessories complete.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 25th July, 1911.

TRADE MARK

"LAXATETTES."

No appetite ?
Bad taste in the mouth ?
Tongue coated ?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels ?
Head ache ?
Pimples ?
Sallow Complexion ?

LOOK OUT !

THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL !

If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's

Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.

"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SCRETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,

Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.

Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.

To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

TO ESCAPE

All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book ! ! !
KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity !
Available in all Languages ! !
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati,
Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil
Kanarese Edition in the Press ! !
More than 300,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to :—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for
MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

OMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
N STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909

ORIEN... LIFE ASSURA... COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID.....	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [24TH July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 21st July, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	19	22,958
B B and C I Railway ...	47	55,512

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet at 1s 4 1-32d T. T., and Demand and 1s 4 7-32d for 3 months' Sight Credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance. 3 months' Sight Credits can be placed at 1s. 4 3-16d. but there are few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d. to 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...182 3-4
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

A fair business is reported in the market and rates have kept steady during the day opening and closing at our quotations as under :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96 3 0
Settlement	... "	96 2 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday the London market for Bar Silver closed 1-16 lower for ready at 24 1-4 and 1-16 lower for delivery in two months at 24 5-16. New York was 1-4 down at 52 1-2. There has been little change in our market, rates closing as under. Bar gold is steadier.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24 2 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 1 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... "	61 15 0
" 1-4 Settlement	... "	61 11 0
" 2nd "	... "	61 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The position of our market is unchanged. Slight fluctuations occur, but on the whole the tone is steady and it will remain so as long as the present weather conditions prevail. Crop reports are by no means satisfactory, and rain is now more or less urgently needed over the whole cotton area in India. There is practically no business doing in New Crop. Sellers will not operate and buyers are holding back. All quotations are nominal except good Broach and fully good Bengal "suttas."

Ready cotton is dull with very little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs. 317	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinguughat	" 321	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... " 318	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	... " 307	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... " 295	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... " 285	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... " 301	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... " 291	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	... " 288	Jan.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	... " 269	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	... ...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	... ...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	... ...	Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 95	6 76	6 61	6 43
—04	—03	—02	—03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 38	6 27	6 37	6 37	6 33
—03	—04	—04	—05	—04

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is easier, with less enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	12 6 6 B. T.
September ...	... "	13 2 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is firm. We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready	... "	8 0 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready	... "	7 3 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED :—The market is firm.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	53 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	52 0 0
Black Kutki	... "	45 0 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone firm. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	7 6 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	22 0 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	10 2 0 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	6 11 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.

We Quote :—

White Delhi ready.	... Rs.	4 12 0 R. T.
" " Sept	... Rs.	5 3 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,752 1-2
Bank of Baroda	65 X.D.
Bank of Burma	135 X.D.
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	78 1-2
Indian Specie	51 X.D.

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co., Ld. ...	1,760
Crescent Mill	68 3-4
David	381 1-4
Kohinoor	662 1-2
Manockji Petit	2,605
Morarji Goculdas Mill	2,800
Standard	915

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	133
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 3-4
Treacher and Co.	520
Tata Hydro Electric. Co, Ld Preference...	215

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.	32
Tapti-Valley	500

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton		4,669 bales
Wheat		14,465 cwts.
Linseed		7,327 "
Rapeseed		6,392 "
Gingellyseed		69 "
Poppyseed		1,761 "
Groundnuts...		494 "
Castorseed		8,515 "
Rice		1,798 "
Myrabollams		865 "
Cottonseed		7,226 "
Mowraseed		14,666 "
Gram		2,351 "
Jowar		500 "
Maize		708 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 8th July, 1911, were Rs. 1,850, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 8th July 1911, Rs. 52,374.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Pucca bales were fairly steady in the jute market to-day, but quotations were a bit irregular and varied. Kutcha bales were weak, and sellers were reducing rates to get on to business.

The Money Market opened steady and unchanged, and towards the close there was an easier tendency.

In the share market business was not very brisk and transactions reported give no indication of any marked interest in any particular line.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 22nd July 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 15th July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 15, Rs.	July 22, Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,16,53,867	2,15,13,566
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,99,06,342	11,18,00,026
Post Bills ...	21,447	21,447
Sundries ...	22,01,334	20,90,483
	14,43,82,990	15,60,25,528
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,60,71,803	2,58,77,261
Other authorised Securities	1,29,376	1,29,376
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,37,71,529	1,40,45,670
Loans do. do. ...	4,49,63,876	4,70,78,411
Bills discounted and purchased ...	96,26,428	99,06,803
Dead Stock ...	2,46,412	2,46,412
Stamps ...	5,161	5,054
Bullion ...	13,56,944	13,00,978
Balances with other Banks.	13,17,068	11,61,802
Sundries ...	3,50,413	2,40,485
Cash ...	5,65,43,980	5,60,33,823
	14,43,82,990	15,60,25,528

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th July, 1911, as compared with the statement of 11th July 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 11. Rs. a. p.	July 18. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,17,75,518 0 3	2,11,53,513 3 5
Other Deposits, &c ...	15,84,56,647 6 1	16,05,96,705 15 2
Bank Post Bills, &c....	7,89,372 8 5	8,31,585 15 3
Sundries ...	12,26,362 9 1	11,68,680 7 5
	22,01,47,800 8 1	22,16,55,485 9 6
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized	2,15,10,615 0 0	2,24,47,340 0 0
Investments ...	53,91,574 0 0	53,83,284 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,11,53,546 12 4	3,97,71,916 11 8
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,88,41,292 9 6	3,85,70,384 11 7
Bills discounted, Balances with other Banks ...	2,53,87,579 12 2	2,52,45,760 0 7
Bullion ...	34,36,778 13 10	36,28,019 3 11
Dead Stock ...	21,22,345 4 9	21,22,374 12 4
Stamps ...	13,151 11 1	12,651 10 2
Sundries ...	6,55,496 9 1	5,03,609 4 10
	13,85,82,760 8 9	13,77,55,331 6 3
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	8,15,65,239 15 4	8,39,00,154 2 10
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...		
	22,01,47,800 8 1	22,16,55,485 9 6

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	9,24,815	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	15,41,850	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	21,40,058	Increase.
Post Bills ...	42,213	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments...	9,23,435	Increase
Loans...	18,81,630	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit ...	2,70,908	Do.
Mercantile Bills ...	1,42,119	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	4,15,360	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	19,19,554	Do.

Percentage 45-65.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 24.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—55 bales skins and hides H A Oomer; 90 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 3 cases brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 17 bales carpets, King King and Co; 56 cwts Colombo roots, H M Arbi; 100 cwts mother of pearl shells, A M Mowji and Co; 61 bales hides and skins, H Noormahomed, and H Essa; 16 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 32 bales hides, H Oomer and H Moosa; 9 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 42 cwts olibanum, and 7 cwts almondseed, J Nurbheram and Co; 20 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 6 cases mica, James Mackintosh and Co; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 6 bales skins, R M Kooka; 61 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 30 cwts deer horns, E Mahomed.

FOR VALLETTA-MALTA.

Egypt s—30 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elleric s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—23 bales carpets, King King and Co; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Elleric s—14,500 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PASSAGER.

Castalia s—70 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—27,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Lealie s—103 bales hemp, Kiddle Reave and Co; 410 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Ariel s—13,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 126 cwts crushed myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Steenberger s—10 cwts mica, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—4,016 cwts wheat, C Boggiano and Co; 501 cwts nigerseed, A Blaschceck and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—750 cwts gingellyseed, M Samji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, C Boggiano and Co; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.

E F Ferdinand s—200 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co; 220 bales bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 110 cwts cotton, A. Moritz and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Latham and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Trieste s—46 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—150 cwts byrabale, A H Mawji and Co

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, the M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Ceylon Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

A special communication to the "Jiji" states that Russia intends to transfer her Minister at Peking to Europe. The present Director of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Foreign Department will be appointed as successor. The relations between Russia and China are a source of anxiety to Russia as the Russo-Chinese Treaty of 1881 will soon be revised. It is conjectured that China will forward proposals for diminishing Russian privileges in the tea trade and also asking that the free trade region within fifty verets on the frontier, be abandoned. Russia, however, intends to allow little or no amendment.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers, to the age Of all Chemists an Perfumers. Wholesales Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KINGHORN—July 13, at the Robertson Hostel, Kalimpong, the wife of Hugh J. C. Kinghorn, M.A. of a son.

JACOB—July 14, at Jalpaiguri, the wife of W. R. Leg. Jacob, Imperial Forest Service, of a daughter.

LATIMER—July 13, at Nathia Gali, N.-W. F. P., the wife of C. Latimer, I.C.S., of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, two shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30. "The Follies" at 9-45 p.m.

Maxim : "No man can buy peace by selling principle."—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden at 9 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in harbour at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Friday.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.—A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay, under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam will be held at the Anjuman Hall, on Sunday, the 30th inst., at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to consider the question of Wakf Alal Aulad. All Mahomedans are cordially invited.

REPORTED THEFT.—Babulbhoy Hashan of the Bombay General Stores, reports the theft of ornaments, wearing apparel and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 6,060 from his room at Bazaar Gate on Sunday morning. The theft was committed during the absence of the complainant and his wife from home.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.—A preliminary meeting of the above Association will be held in the hall of the Law Library of the Government Law School, Bombay, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), to pass the Regulations of the Association.

THE POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Iwo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and to L. Marques per s. s. "Markgrof" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a.m. on Thursday, the 27th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—The members of the Wesleyan Institute assisted by their friends are giving a concert followed by a play at the Seamen's Institute, to-morrow at 9 p.m. The entertainment is free to members of the Wesleyan Institute and sailors, but others will be charged Re. 1 a ticket, for which reserved seats will be provided. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance of those who sympathize with seamen and like to make their lives pleasant while ashore.

ST. ANNE'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The St. Anne's Temperance Society will celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of its Foundation Day in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrows Lane, Bombay, to-morrow. The programme of the Feast is as follows :—High Mass and General Communion 7-30 a.m., Exposition, Sermon. Te-Deum, and Benediction 6-30 p.m. The Revd. Fr. M. D'Sa, of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, has kindly consented to preach on the occasion. All are cordially invited. Members are kindly requested to wear their badges and to receive Holy Communion on that day.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p. m., this evening :—

March.....The Kaiser Frederick.....	Friedemann
Overture.....The Bronze Horse	Auber
Valse .....Angelus.....	Lotter
Selection.....Irish Airs	Godfrey
Solo (Cornet)Alice where art Thou.....	Ascher
Selection.....Our Miss Gibbs.....	Caryll
Two-Step ...Dan Cupid	Barbley

SCHOOL HALL AT OOMERKHADI.—On Sunday evening, before a large and appreciative gathering took place the blessing of the New School Hall of St. Joseph's School at Oomerkhadi by His Grace the Rev. Dr. H. Jurgens, S. J., Archishop of Bombay. The ceremony was preceded by a solemn Benediction in the Chapel of St. Joseph, after which the guests adjourned to the New School Hall, where His Grace began the blessing of the Hall being assisted by a fairly large number of priests. After refreshments were served, Mr. Robert Rodrigues in a felicitous speech thanked His Grace for the keen interest he had evinced towards the School, and for his very handsome donation towards the building of the New Hall. Among other things, Mr. Rodrigues said the Rev. Father Fernandes, the Chaplain of Oomerkhadi, had left no stone unturned towards collecting funds for this much felt want in the Parish, and that within a short space of time Father Fernandes was able to see the fruit of his labour realized and that the New Hall would always remain a monument of the good work he had done towards the Parish. His Grace then thanked Mr. Rodrigues and all those present for their cordial reception and impressed upon them the importance and necessity of a Catholic School. His Grace said that a Catholic School in every Parish was an obvious necessity. Father Fernandes concluded the proceedings by thanking all the subscribers towards the building fund and the guests for their encouraging attendance.

"THE FOLLIES."

"The Follies" stock of potted plays is large and a they intend to present a different programme every night, there is little doubt that the booking will be as large as it was on Saturday and Monday nights. On Monday night, their performance at the Novelty Theatre was given before a crowded house. The programme was divided into two parts, the first being composed of individual variety items by the various members of the company, and the second, Mr. Pelissier's rendering of "Hamlet", not as a gloomy or love-sick pessimist, but as a dipsomaniac. In the first part the outstanding features were Mr. Reginald Mountfield's new versions of "Yankee Doodle" on the piano, Miss Marie Mansfield in her clever plagiarisms, and three quartettes descriptive of the beverages, port, cider and rum, in which the singing was combined with an artistic setting. Mr. Ford Daniels was amusing in his humorous items. Unfortunately Miss Elsie Redfern was unable to give her song "My Moon," but appeared as the Queen in "Hamlet," The piano used by "The Follies" was supplied by Messrs. Soundy and Co. The part of "Hamlet" in Mr. Pelissier's burlesque was most cleverly and humorously taken by Mr. Dallas, aided by Mr. Fred Daniels, who combined the parts of Horatio and Laertes. Mr. Clifton Yates as the King, Miss Cissie Harcourt as Ophelia and Miss Marie Mansfield as Polonius, all contributed to an amusingly original rendering of play, the best part of which was Miss Elsie Redfern's song, "Just like his poor dear Pa." This evening the special feature of the programme will be "An imitation of a Voice Trial."

It is stated by a German doctor that once in fifteen cases are both eyes in good condition.

Two grandsons of H. H. Maharaja of Orchha Maharajkumar Bersingji and Karansinjgi have been admitted in the Daly College at Indore.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

RAJA BAHADUR'S CLAIM.

Fraud Established.

JUDGE CHARACTERISES DANI.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman concluded the hearing of the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Bombay Cotton mills, in respect of his claim for two lakhs against the mills.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the defendants.

After hearing the arguments of counsel, his Lordship delivered an oral judgment. He said that the defendant contended that the subsequent loan of two lakhs was not a genuine transaction but was a fraud on the defendant company contrived between the plaintiff and Dwarkadass Dharamsey, at that time agent of the defendant company. In fairness to the plaintiff, his Lordship said that the nominal plaintiff had no knowledge of this transaction, but he was all along represented by his Munim, Dani, to whom unless contrary meaning could be inferred, his Lordship would throughout his judgment, refer as the plaintiff.

Broadly then, the question to answer was whether the transaction, as alleged by the defendants, was a fraud, or whether it was a genuine, legal and valid transaction. The plaintiff had put his claim in this manner : his present claim was not disputed ; but the defendant company was counter-claiming or claiming a set-off in respect of another and wholly distinct transaction. The test then ought to be, assuming the loan in suit had never been made, whether the defendant company could recover from him moneys paid to him in respect of the loan of 28th December, 1908.

That, his Lordship remarked, was fair enough and he was quite willing to deal with the case on that footing, but assuming that the defendants succeeded in establishing all the facts on which they relied, it did not appear to his Lordship that they would find any difficulty in recovering from the plaintiff monies paid under a mistake and in consequence of a fraud then undiscovered.

His Lordship observed that owing to the extremely able and thorough manner in which the defendants' case was placed before the Court, there should be very little difficulty in answering the nature of the transaction in question, at the date of the transaction, that is, in December 1908. The most material facts to be borne in mind were that the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass Mills were both hopelessly insolvent while the defendant company was quite solvent. This was definitely established by the evidence, of the accountant, Mr. Billimoria, and the plaintiff had not seriously attempted to counteract that evidence, but the last part of his argument turned on the fact that after the date of the loan, the Tricumdas Mills did pay out large sums to various depositories and to the defendant company and so far as the defendants were concerned sums aggregating to some six lakhs. From that, his Lordship was asked to infer that however hopelessly insolvent the Tricumdass mills might have been, the defendant company could have experienced no difficulty in obtaining two lakhs, the amount of this loan from the Tricumdas mills between December 1908 and June 1909. Nevertheless, it was convenient to start from the fact that both the Tricumdas and Lakhmidass mills were completely and hopelessly insolvent in December 1908. In 1907, the Tricumdas mills, of which the plaintiff was a director, issued a false balance-sheet which the plaintiff signed in July 1908 ; and the plaintiff's cross-examination left no doubt whatever in his Lordship's mind that he (the plaintiff) must have known that that was a false balance-sheet. Taking that circumstance in conjunction with the now ascertained state of the Tricumdass Mills in 1908, it was certain that the plaintiff was fully aware that that company was completely insolvent at that date. As to the Lakhmidass Mills, the same direct connection between the plaintiff and the company had not been ascertained, but it was to be borne in mind that Dwarkadass Dharamsey was the agent for all the three of these companies, and virtually the sole agent. It was admitted that Dwarkadass was on terms of close intimacy with the plaintiff and it was impossible to entertain any serious doubt, having regard to the extent of dealings between the plaintiff and Dwarkadass, that the plaintiff could have ascertained and in all probability did ascertain from Dwarkadass what the condition of Lakhmidass Mills was in December 1908.

The transaction itself was of this character : In December 1908, the Tricumdass and Lakmidass mills conjointly owed to the plaintiff a little over five and a half lakhs. The plaintiff was becoming anxious about his security and was pressing Dwarkadas Dharamsey for further and better securities in respect of the loans already made on Dwarkadass' guarantee to the mills, but which were really personal advances to Dwarkadass. Knowing that the state of Tricumdass and Lakhmidass mills was extremely precarious, the plaintiff, as alleged by the defendants, desired to transfer the security of his loan or of some part of the five and a half lakhs from these concerns which had been bordering on insolvency, to the defendant company, which was then financially sound. Accordingly the plaintiff proposed to transfer, as if he was making a further loan deposit, a sum to the extent of two lakhs, to the defendant company. This proposal was accepted by Dwarkadass Dharamsey, agent of the company, and the plaintiff procured two cheques, one from the Tricumdass mills for Rs. 85,000 and one from the Lakhmidass mills for Rs. 1,15,000, which were sent by the hand of his son to the adjacent office of the defendant company. Simultaneously instructions were telephoned over to the cashier of the defendant company not to present those cheques but to wait for further orders.

HOW WAS THE MATTER DISPOSED OF.

Then the matter was disposed of thus :—The defendant company was made to appear to have received two lakhs in cash from the plaintiff; the Tricumdass mills was made to appear to have received two lakhs from the defendant company and the Lakhmidas mill was made to appear to have received Rs. 1,15,000 from the Tricumdass Mills. As soon as these book entries were duly made in accordance with the instructions of Dwarkadass Dharamsey, the two cheques were torn up. It was not contended on behalf of the plaintiff that any cash was actually passed, though he contended that both these cheques could have been cashed or that even after these entries, he could have realised the two lakhs from the Tricumdass Mills.

The transaction would, therefore, seem to be this :—That the plaintiff obtained good security in the defendant company for his two lakhs which had been withdrawn from the two mills, at that time in fact and probably, his Lordship might say, certainly within the knowledge of the plaintiff, which had no security at all. All the defendant company really got in exchange for this indebtedness was the security of the Tircumdass mills which had no security at all. As to the ability of the defendant company to have presented these cheques and obtained payment thereof, the answer to that was that the defendant company never had those cheques and they never intended to have them.

CLEAR-HEADED WITNESSES.

These facts upon which the defendant company relied were established beyond all reasonable doubt not only by the evidence most reluctantly given by the plaintiff under cross-examination but finally and fatally by the evidence of Dwarkadass Dharamsey's two sons, Deoji Damodhar and Tricumdass Dwarkadass. Very seldom indeed had a party in these Courts offered in support of its case such clear-headed and, as appeared to his Lordship, absolutely truthful witnesses as these two boys had been offered in support of this case. The searching and destructive cross-examination of the plaintiff indeed could have left little doubt as to the true character not only of the man himself but also of this transaction. Had, however, any doubt, shadowy as it might be, remained, it was completely dispelled by the evidence of Deoji and Tricumdass, as was also noteworthy from the fact that the plaintiff made no serious attempt to shake these witnesses on any of the material points. It was quite evident from their demeanour in the box that any such attempts would have been futile.

Thus then they found that in December, 1908, this paper transaction was entered into with the object of shifting the plaintiff's security from the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass mills to the defendant company. The evidence of Deoji and in a less degree that of Tricumdass proved very conclusively that the whole of this transaction was entered into not only with the knowledge of but at the suggestion and deliberate instigation of the plaintiff himself. At that time, it was abundantly clear that the plaintiff was pressing Dwarkadass for more and better securities. Upon that part of the case, they had the evidence of the plaintiff, of Deoji and of Mr. Merwanji of the firm of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, and the diary of the latter. The plaintiff attempted stoutly to maintain that he was not in the least anxious about the security he had upon the loans made to the Tricumdass and Lakhmidass mills, but as Dwarkadass has been asking for further loans for himself, the question of additional security had become important. Upon this point, Mr. Merwanji's diary was very significant. It contained an interpellation showing that the negotiations had reference not only to the security of the loans made to the mills but also to the loans to be made in future to Dwarkadass, personally. His Lordship remarked that that note entirely supported the defendants' contention that the plaintiff was desparately anxious to obtain better and further securities for the moneys advanced to the mills.

DANI SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Continuing, his Lordship said that the plaintiff's case must necessarily largely depend upon the evidence given by the plaintiff himself as weighed against the evidence of the two sons of Dwarkadas Dharamsey for the defendant. His Lordship had already expressed a very high opinion he had formed of the truthfulness and clear headedness of these two boys. Perhaps the less said about the quality of Dani's evidence the better. No one, who patiently read this man's evidence from beginning to end, could doubt that he was a thoroughly unscrupulous, untrustworthy and untruthful man ; yet this was not so apparent upon the paper record as it was when the witness was under cross-examination. He was of that class of men so addicted, his Lordship presumed, to tortuous and underhand dealings that he was literally afraid to give plain answers to the simplest questions. His examination occupied probably three times the time it should have done, owing to the witness' obstinate prevarication and attempts to fence with every question. It appeared to his Lordship shocking that a man of such a character, who thus revealed himself in the witness-box, was to be entrusted in a great commercial City like Bombay, with the management of great concerns involving probably the fortunes of thousands of persons. His Lordship formed this opinion merely upon the witness's examination before him and the facts which had come to light in connection with these dealings. His Lordship should say that he (Dani) and men like him entered into and employed all methods of western commerce without having the faintest appreciation or the sense of commercial honesty which was usually supposed to underly and be the basis of a commercial system. They had it, his Lordship said, not as a matter of inference but upon the direct and sworn testimony of witnesses who could not be disbelieved that the plaintiff himself suggested and insisted upon the carrying out of this fraud, so nothing was now left in uncertainty.

Attempts had been made to minimise the value of this evidence by means of general considerations. It had been said that there was no need for the plaintiff to go in this elaborate and involved transaction tainted with dishonesty and fraud to recover these moneys. It was also pointed out that some time after December 1908, moneys could have been and had been in fact procurable for the Tricumdass mills and if the plaintiff had insisted on being repaid, there was no reason to suppose that Dwarkadass would not have been able to find the money. In this respect, his Lordship turned to the interesting episode of the 9th and 11th May 1908. The 9th May was a Saturday and on that day the plaintiff was pressing Dwarkadass Dharamsey vigorously for Rs. 4,50,000 which sum he had to advance to the Aurangabad mills on Monday. He accordingly obtained two cheques, one of Rs. 2,50,000 from the Tricumdass mills, and one of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Lakhmidass mills, but those cheques were not handed to him till after banking hours ; and at that time there were no funds to the credit of these mills to meet these cheques. Accordingly on Monday, Dwarkadass had to provide with the assistance of Sir Sassoon J. David, and with an over-draft of Rs. 50,000 for the Tricumdass mills the cheque of Rs. 2,50,000 which was duly presented and cashed. Lakhmidass' cheque was, however, withdrawn and Dwarkadass, at the suggestion of Dani, by going about to various people, managed to raise the two lakhs in cash. Then as far back as in May 1908, it was clear that the cheques on these mills were not likely to be honoured, unless there were funds in their account in the Banks to meet them.

Now turning to the banking accounts of the mills in December 1908, it was perfectly clear that neither mill could have paid the cheque drawn in favour of the plaintiff as there were no funds to meet them and there never was the least intention that these cheques should be presented.

This then was the state of affairs when the transaction was entered into and the first thing to consider was whether it was fraudulent in the full sense of the word. That it was a hollow transaction, there was no doubt at all. It was contended by the plaintiff that having had these cheques, he might have presented them and got these moneys but his Lordship remarked that surely the plaintiff knew very well that it was useless for him to present these cheques, so in handing them as cash to the defendant company, he was not parting with anything valuable.

In answer to the plaintiff's next contention that the defendant could have cashed the cheques, his Lordship observed that the plaintiff knew perfectly well the scheme of his own contriving and as secrete showed, these cheques had never gone into the hands of the defendant company and his Lordship felt no doubt himself that his transaction was a deliberate fraud on the defendant company.

His Lordship then decided the issues of estoppel and appropriation against the plaintiff and observed that it appeared to him that where there was any case of fraud, this was that case and it was very fortunate indeed that the defendants were so situated as to be able to expose the fraud so completely and so unanswerably.

This being his Lordship's view, the effect of it was that the defendant company were entitled to their counter-claim.

The decree would accordingly be drawn after the solicitors of the parties had made up the accounts allowing the plaintiff credit for his undisputed claim of Rs. 2,00,000 with interest up to date. The counter-claim was also to be reckoned with interest. The plaintiff was to pay the defendants' costs of the suit so far and costs of and incidental to the mentioning of the sum after the accounts would be made up.

TRICUMDASS MILLS MORTGAGE.

Raja Bahadur's Second Claim.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar heard the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal against the Tricumdass Mills in liquidation in respect of his claim for two lakhs in respect of the mortgage of the mills to him.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that on the 15th April, 1905, the Tricumdass mills were mortgaged to him for Rs. 6,00,000 with interest at seven per cent. per annum. About the beginning of August, 1909, while the mortgage was still subsisting, Dwarkadass Dharamsay, managing director and one of the agents of the company, applied to the plaintiff for an additional loan to the company of five lakhs to be secured by a deed of further charge and on the 5th August 1909 the plaintiff advanced to the company a further sum of two lakhs upon the terms of a written agreement. In pursuance of the agreement, the plaintiff's solicitors prepared a formal deed of further charge but before the same could be executed, the defendant company went into liquidation. Under the orders of the Court, the liquidator sold the property for Rs. 15,25,000. In February 1910, the li

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1857 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

The steamer Zillah, 2413 tons, Captain J W Webber, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain J Younger arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and bulk oil.

The steamer Ellerie, 2305 tons, Captain A Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, via South Africa, in ballast.

The steamer Hild, 719 tons, Captain J Salsevesen, sailed on Monday for Tuticorin, in ballast.

The P and O Co's steamer Delta, 4780 tons, Captain E P Martin, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Rea, Mr R M Shurby, Mrs Faviell and ayah, Mr J S Stevenson, Mr A J Scully, Sir A Johnston, Mr L Baclow, Mr K McIver Mr G M Dunlop.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 22nd July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Espiegle (Sloop).....Comdr Lefroy.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ... Jones .....R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence...Lt Com r... ...Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 24.

Brecon shire.....2323 Evans .....M M & Co
Beme.....1899 Younger .....S Wallace & Co
Dumra .....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Evandale.....2468 Wilkie .....W & A Graham & Co
Fakhri .....2655 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gymerio .....2558 Williams .....S Rajbhoy
Galica .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Helios .....849 Berg .....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 Eno .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lugo .....257 Rothwell .....M M & Co
Lawoe .....1517 Francis .....H T Ayoob
Rio de Janeiro .....2668 Soro .....Shan S N Co
Zillah.....2412 Webb r .....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Bossano	2763	Boxhall	Hull via Karachi	26-7	J F & Co
B Clan Leslie	2199	Goodwin	Dunkirk	31-7	J F & Co
D & S Steenberger	2455	Jange	Rotterdam		W & A Graham & Co
C & R E F Ferdinand	3873	Cabol	Trieste	27-7	A L S N Co
D Islami	1601	Green	Jeddah	5 8	B & P S N Co
F Othello	3322	Maclaren	Hull	1-8	J Finlay & Co
L Mohamadi	548	Ahmed			B S N C
M Chowringham	3075	Osborne	Antwerp	19-7	W & A Graham & Co
N Ellerio	2322	Roberts	Baltimore		W & A Graham & Co
P Ariel	2209	Hyde	Antwerp	24-7	T Morrison & Co
Q Majidi	1857	Newby	Jeddah	718	P & O S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Lindula	2123	Elton	Basreh	26-7 ...M M & Co
3	Siberien	2032	Gore	unkirk	29-7...J M & Co
4	Irinda	3397	Goss	Auger Head	26-7...M M & Co
4	Ceylon Maru	3142	Tozawa	Kobe	28-7 ..... N Y Kaisha
5	Clan Ferguson	3107	Jones		J Finlay & Co
6	Crosby	2531	Bovey		T Morrison & Co
7	Trieste	3203	Vancich	Trieste	1-8 ... A L S N Co
10 & 11	Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8..... P & O Co
12.13	Egypt	4207	Ashbury	London	29-7 ... P & O Co
14	Linga	951	Bothwell	Karachi	28-7 ... M M & Co
15	Nurani	2870	Crosbin	Calcutta	26 7 M & Co
16	Dumra	761	Bothwell	Karachi	27 7 ... M M & Co

B I DOCK

Kasara	505	Elton		M M & Co
Markgraf	2325	Thle	Zanzibar	27-7 ... A Strandes & Co

M W D D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	B S N Co

Offside D & E

Arcadia	3573	Barcham	Shanghai	2-8 ...P & O Co

H W P D

Fonani	552	Falcona	B S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebram	B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels	Commanders	From
23	Zillah	Webber	Calcutta July 10
24	Ellerie	Wallace	Cardiff May 7
	Delta	Martin	Shanghai July 4
	Beme	Younger	Rangoon July 11
	Majidi	Newby	Jeddah July 14

DEPARTURE.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Hild	Salvesen	Tuticorin

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Hellios, for Bangkok, &c.
" Ellerie, for Baltimore, &c.
" Majidi, for Jeddah, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Castalia, for Liverpool, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	From.
17	Merton Hall	Coast
18	Clan Urquhart	Liverpool
19	Clan Colquhoun	Coast
20	Afghanistan	London

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Sydney from Bombay arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday, the 22nd instant, at 12 noon.

The P. & O. steamer Assay left Hongkong on July 22 at 3 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 25th July.

583. Musketry Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 10 to 12 on Wednesday, 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

584. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road, will be open for matches 10 to 12 on Saturday, the 29th instant, from 2 to 5 p.m., and Sunday, the 30th instant, from 9 a.m., to 12 noon.

585. Parade.—"G" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana until further orders. Dress.—Mufti. Rifles will be issued on parade.

J. E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 25th July.

There will be drill in the Town Hall, to-day Tuesday, the 25th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

F. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st July 1911, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1910 of 47,865 maunds, and Rs. 30,888 in the earnings.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 25th July, 1911.

PUBLIC SERVICE IN INDIA.

THE Hon'ble Mr. N. Subbarau Pantulu, an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council, has issued, in pamphlet form, a revised edition of a speech he delivered in March last in support of a resolution—which was not adopted—"that this Council recommends that a united commission consisting of officials be appointed to consider the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service connected with the civil administration of this country." For the further information of his readers, Mr. Subbarau has appended the speech of Mr. Earle, in criticism of the motion and his own reply thereto,—to indicate how the question stands at the present moment. In Mr. Subbarau's view the real question is, what is the actual share which Indians have in the direction and supervision of the administration of their country. It is no answer, he urges, to the question that there are thousands of appointments held by them on the lower rung of the ladder; and he will not accept the declaration of Lord Curzon that Indians are in this matter being treated with "a liberality unexampled in the history of the world," and adds Mr. Subbarau, "they show that, as we, scan the official ladder higher and higher, the Indian element is practically nowhere." Indeed, he contends that never before in the long and chequered history of India was Indian talent so largely divorced from the controlling centres of authority. Much is made of the opinion expressed by the then Sir Stafford Northcote in 1867, that it would be absurd to say there is not a large fund of statesmanship and ability in the Indian character; and of the still more pointed observation of Sir John Malcolm: "We are not warranted by the history of India, nor indeed by that of any other nation in this world in reckoning upon the possibility of preserving an empire of such a magnitude by a system which excludes as does ours the Natives from every station of high rank and honourable position." But it does not seem to strike Mr. Subbarau that much water has flown down the Ganges since these observations were given recourse to and that the condition of things prevailing then is not that of to-day. Yet Mr. Subbarau declared that the question vitally affects the self-respect and honour of Indians, the growth of their national individuality and their national well-being. It is not merely a question of careers for our young men, or of rupees, annas and pies. "It is because our demands in this respect have been ignored if not treated with contempt, that the discontent in the country became deepened"—a remark wholly unworthy of an Indian additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council, for the impartial observer will incline to comment on its inconsistency.

Mr. Subbarau adhered to the opinion that the position is worse to-day than it was before the Public Service Commission sent in its report—an opinion which cannot be shared by many. Yet he wants to know how best to get out of this "tangle" created by the Commission, and all that has followed; how to remove "the stigma of inferiority which is attached to the Provincial Service," how to secure that comradeship and mutual respect among the officers of the Public Service and how to give effect to the beneficent intentions of Parliament as embodied in the Statutes of 1833 and 1870, A. D., the spirit of the Queen's Proclamation and how to secure the willing and enthusiastic co-operation of the Indian people in the administration of the country and strengthen the foundations of the British raj in his land. If Mr. Subbarau could have read the Aga Khan's article in the *National Review* before issuing his pamphlet he would have found the answer to most if not all of his questions. But unfortunately, it had not reached this country so he makes a series of demands—which will not yet be acceded to. He would have it, as the first principle, laid down that no class of appointments in the public service in all its branches, whether general or special, should be made the monopoly of any particular class of His Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom or India, and that all appointments should be shared equally by all classes. That being accepted, the rule that the chief administrative appointments of Government should be the monopoly of the Indian Civil Service recruited in England ought to be abolished and such appointments shared equally by Europeans and Indians in all departments. He would have competitive examinations simultaneously in England and India. He would have the system of nomination abolished "as its effects are demoralising and stunt the development of national character;" provision for the promotion, from the lower service to the higher, of officers of tried merit and ability and a number of other demands which in themselves appear utterly inocuous. Mr. Subbarau urges the necessity for the best statesmanship and wisdom which the country and its Government can command being devoted to the task of solving this problem, which he owns is a complex one, involving many conflicting and powerful interests. Nothing will satisfy Mr. Subbarau but the appointment of a commission or Committee to evolve a scheme which would "do justice to the rights of the people of this country, strengthen the foundation of British rule and give opportunities to India to become in due time a self-respecting partner in the British Empire, linked with Great Britain in silken bonds of gratitude and love."

Doubtless Mr. Subbarau's constituents, less acquainted with the actual position then he is, will applaud Mr. Subbaau. It is a matter for regret that the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Earle is not set forth with as great prominence as the amended text of the speech, for it shows how unnecessary was the motion Mr. Subbarau brought forward and how inappropriate the agitation he sought to raise in favour of the appointment of a Committee. Government is steadily and consistently pursuing the policy it laid down, consistently with the proclamation of the late King Emperor that "steps are being taken towards obliterating distinctions of race as the test for access to posts of public authority and power." And Mr. Earle was able to show that in all branches of the service Indians are steadily being admitted to the higher posts. As regards the Indian Medical Service and the development of independent medical profession a statement will be made on the subject when the Council next meets in Calcutta. In the Police Indians are equally eligible with Europeans except for the examination in England. As to the Civil Service, the Bench, the Councils, and even the Council of the Secretary of State, Mr. Subbarau's contentions will not bear analysis, and we quite agree with the Government of India that he made out no case for the appointment of another Commission or for ignoring the recommendation of that which Mr. Subbarau sought to condemn. Appointments are being given to Indians as quickly as they qualify for them and that they do not occupy more is the fault not of the Government of India or of local Governments but of those who desire appointments.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

THE annual report on the sea-borne trade of Bombay shows that during 1910-11, a record figure was again reached. The total of nearly 191 crores represented the large advance of 13 per cent. over the previous record in the previous year. This advance was chiefly the result of a remarkable expansion, amounting to 14 per cent., in the foreign private trade, which was valued at Rs. 148·55 crores. The coasting trade of the Presidency also showed an advance of nearly ten per cent. to a total value of Rs. 39·76 crores. The development of the trade of the Presidency was well illustrated by a comparison of the statistics of the year under review with those for the five years ending 1905-06. The aggregate trade, foreign and coasting, Government and private, of the Presidency in that quinquennium averaged annually Rs. 141·58 crores: in 1910-11, the value of the foreign private trade alone was seven crores in excess of this figure. The value of the foreign trade is, in fact, now nearly 50 per cent. greater than the average of that quinquennial period. Both branches, import and export, of the foreign trade have contributed to this expansion, though the advance has been most marked in the import trade which has been helped by the general rise in prices and, more particularly, by very remarkable importations of gold and silver in the last five years. An interesting feature in the foreign import trade which amounted to nearly 80 crores of rupees or an advance of nearly Rs. 10¾ crores, was a marked increase of over 3¾ crores in gold and a slight decrease in the arrivals of silver. This large advance in gold was due to the increased importations of gold bullion which expanded by nearly four crores. In fact, notwithstanding the increased popularity of the sovereign which is evidenced by its displacement of rupees as a means of remittance, the net imports of gold coin, after deducting re-exports, shows a small decline of Rs. 50 lakhs to just under Rs. 12 crores. The net consumption of gold bullion, on the other hand, had practically doubled the net imports after deducting re-exports amounting to Rs. 8·08 crores in 1910-11 as against Rs. 4·20 crores in the previous year. This increase, accompanied as it was by a fall in the net consumption of silver, suggested the inference that gold is displacing silver as a form of hoarding. Imports of silver were affected by certain artificial causes arising not out of the natural requirements for the commodity. Following on the increase of the import duty in February, 1910, the price of the metal was advanced by speculative means, in the anticipation which eventually was not realized, that the Government of India would find it necessary to make large purchases for coining. These efforts to keep the price of the metal up received adventitious support, in the autumn, from an active demand from China, and in October silver touched 26¼d. for cash. Transhipments of silver in the port of Bombay, which, in normal year, average Rs. 48 lakhs amounted in 1910-11 to three and a half crores. The bulk of these transhipments was destined for China, but a not inconsiderable quantity of silver was transhipped to Muskat whence, without doubt, it was shipped to Cutch and Kathiawar, the object of this diversion being to evade payment of the British Indian import duty.

The imports was also remarkable for the heavy increase in merchandise, the total increasing by Rs. 7·81 crores to Rs. 47·35 crores, this increase was general except for machinery, mill-work and raw materials. All but an insignificant fraction of the foreign trade of the Presidency passes of course through the port of Bombay. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the port in the year under review was Rs. 148·53 crores, and exceeded the value of the foreign trade of Calcutta, by no less than Rs. 16·61 crores. The imports of treasure helped to place the foreign trade of Bombay above that of Calcutta, but while the rate of expansion in the export trade of both ports was practically the same, the advance in the imports of general merchandise into Bombay was no less than 19 per cent. as against 4 per cent. in the case of Calcutta. As a port of distribution to Eastern markets of European and American manufactures, Bombay more than maintained its position during the year and the re-export trade was well in excess of that of the previous year. In the coasting trade of the port, too, an advance was recorded, the aggregate being Rs. 32·97 crores. The activity in all branches of trading was reflected in the financial results of the administration of the Port, the surplus realized by the Port Trust being over Rs. 9 lakhs.

SIR PERCY BUNTING.

THE late Sir Percy Bunting was best known as the editor of the "Contemporary Review," which remained under his guidance for twenty-nine years. He was a busy lawyer and did not write himself in his review except on very rare occasions, but in the selection of subjects to be discussed and the contributors he exercised full authority. Under his long editorship the review has more than maintained its position as a first class monthly, which has its due share in the formation of public opinion on the great questions of the day. It was originally founded as a "theological, literary and social review," in 1866, and for some time its theological character was very pronounced. Indeed it had been started in direct opposition to the "Fortnightly Review," which had been established the previous year by the well known English Positivistist and disciple of August Comte, the great opponent of all theology, George Henry Lewes, who edited it himself for only a brief time and then gave it over to Viscount Morley, who also a Positivist himself, gathered round him brilliant writers mostly of that school of thought who ventilated their opinions in this periodical. The "Fortnightly" was really as it name shows a bi-monthly when it began to appear in the middle of 1865, but when the "Contemporary" began to appear as a monthly it changed its period and began to be issued once a month. The well known divine Dr. Alfred, Dean of Canterbury, was the first editor of the "Contemporary," and under his guidance, for nearly five years, it vigorously championed the orthodox theological point of view against its positivist rival. Strahan, who was its preprietor and also one of its founders, was a well known publisher of religious and theological literature and owned religious periodicals like "Good Words." When Alfred gave up the editorship in 1780, a little before his death it was taken up by the late Sir James Knowles, who gave prominence not so much to its religious side as to its literary and social, and also let his contributors discuss politics. Knowles was the personal friend of many eminent men, among them of Tennyson, Gladstone, Manning and others, and induced them to write for his review, which thus acquired a new distinction from its distinguished contributors. But Knowles left the "Contemporary" in 1817 and started a Review of his own, the famous "Nineteenth Century," with which his name was intimately associated in the popular mind and carried many of his distinguished contributors with him. Still the "Contemporary" managed to get along with its publisher Strahan as editor, till in 1882 it came into the hands of Percy Bunting, who steadily developed it and made it the worthy rival of both the "Nineteenth Century" and the older "Fortnightly." Under the new editor the review maintained its original religious standpoint, though it somewhat changed its Anglican attitude bequeathed to it by Dean Alfred and became a non-conformist organ in accordance with the view of its new editor and proprietor, who was a leading Methodist. But these views were never obtruded in the periodical, though non-conformist thinkers found a ready means in it of ventilating and championing their opinions. Side by side the social character of the periodical was also maintained and developed so that to-day there is hardly a leading social question which is not exhaustively and ably discussed in its pages by writers of note. Politics and literature too are discussed, and latterly the foreign relations of the Empire have come to be handled with great insight and ability. Sir Percy Bunting belonged to a family of notable Wesleyan traditions, and his grandfather, Jabez Bunting, was long identified with the Methodist movement which under his care became a distinct church and ceased to be merely a society based upon Anglican traditions. His father and uncle were also noted Wesleyans of the day.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE King has awarded the Imperial Service Medal to 194 retired members of the Home and Oversea Civil Service.

THE Maharaja of Bikanir, who has been attending the Coronation in London, will reach Bombay on the incoming mail steamer.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICS.

River Murray Aborigines.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, JULY 11.

A CRISIS is rumoured in New South Wales State political circles. There has been considerable excitement in the ranks of the Ministerial (Labour) party since the published statements that Messrs. Dunn and Horne, representing Mudgee and Liverpool Plains respectively, are opposed to the repeal of the Conversion Act, giving certain Crown tenants the right to convert their holdings into freehold. It has been freely stated that several other Labour members representing country constituencies side with Messrs. Dunn and Horne, and do not see eye to eye with the Minister for Lands (Mr. Nielsen) as to the necessity for abolishing freehold and repealing the Conversion Act. Apparently the dissension has now reached an acute stage, inasmuch as the Minister remains obdurate. He is said to continue firm in his leasehold faith, despite the threatened cleavage in the ranks of the followers of the Ministry, and to be prepared to resign his seat unless he is allowed to carry out his declared intention to do away with the existing right to convert into freehold. Labour members representing city and suburban constituencies are even more concerned. One of the former on being interviewed this afternoon expressed himself resentfully over the conduct of the country members of the party in taking up an attitude that was likely to lead to a split in the party and the resignation of Mr. Nielsen. It seems highly probable that the rift in the party cannot be patched up on account of its extent and that Mr. Nielsen will have no hesitation in resigning on the ground that his declared policy is not acceptable to a large portion of the Ministerial following. It was gathered that a full caucus meeting was held to consider the matter. The deliberations were particularly stormy, the majority of the country members being strongly arrayed against Mr. Nielsen. Caucus, by a majority, expressed itself opposed to the course Mr. Nielsen proposed to take. Mr. Nielsen, it is stated, thereupon wrote out his resignation and handed it to Mr. Holman, the Acting Premier, who declined to take the responsibility of accepting it. Caucus then decided not to accept the resignation. Nevertheless, Mr. Nielsen is said to be determined. His resignation just now would, for the time being, deprive the Government of its recognised majority of one.

RIVER MURRAY ABORIGINES.

The discovery of the native burial grounds at Swanport has opened up quite a flood of reminiscences about the aboriginal population of the lower district. Long before the Point McLeay Mission was started an effort was made in the vicinity of Murray Bridge to minister to the needs of the natives. The ruins of the chapel and dwelling-house connected with the mission are still to be seen on the property of Mr. F. W. Jaensch, close to the present wharf. The little meeting-house, after serving its primary purpose, was at various periods used as courthouse, morgue, and mailcoach house, and afterwards served many minor uses. This spot was a favorite place for corroborees and other native gatherings. Not far from this spot the remains of King John, the last of the river chiefs, lie buried. Captain B. Atkins, of Goolwa, on a recent visit here informed a representative of "The Chronicle" that he was the only living white man in the State who could speak the language of the Coorong and Murray blacks. He learned it many years ago during his residence near the mouth of the Murray, where his father engaged in fishing. The death of the latter made it necessary for the family to carry on by themselves, and it was during this time that he frequently became associated with the blacks and learned their language. He says there were two distinct tribes—Tarnanielling, which included the blacks in the districts round Point McLeay, Goolwa, and the lakes country generally and Yaralieing, comprising those on Mundoo Island, the Coorong, and at the Murray mouth. The phonetic rendering of these native names, owing to the peculiar combination of vowel sounds, is not easily profitable. The natives were seldom nostic, in a warlike sense, though they used to handle each other somewhat roughly in what appeared to be athletic encounters and competitive displays. Real fighting, however, occurred sometimes over the stealing of the lubras, which was regarded by each tribe as an unpardonable offence. "They were exceedingly alert in catching fish and birds, and could see their quarry along way off," said Captain Atkins. "They were adepts, too, at spearing fish, which they could distinguish at a great depth. With a long stick and a looped sinew they snared waterfowl. Placing a tuft of rushes on their heads, they would swim quietly out among the birds, and take one after the other, drawing them under water, wringing their necks, and tucking them in their skin belts. They manufactured fishing nets out of rushes, which were prepared in a peculiar manner. Holes were dug in the ground, in which were placed alternately bundles of rushes and very hot stones, which resulted in a kind of tanning, and the rushes were afterwards taken out and dried, and the fibre chewed until it could be easily separated. From this they made coarse twine very much in the same manner as the seafaring man makes his spun yarn out of oakum. This material made very good nets, and the art was evidently known among them long before the whites came into the country. They used to catch great hauls of Coorong mullet. The lubras made long baskets of coarse rushes in which to catch the fish. When too many were caught for immediate consumption they were laid out in rows and dried in the sun. "The blacks had a form of religion known as Mantani. They believed in one Great Being above, also in the existence of an evil spirit, whom they called Nuldavy. They were orthodox in their belief of a hereafter and the existence of good and evil places to which the departed went. They had great reverence and awe for the heavenly bodies, and had names for certain stars, calling the morning star 'Murrunungu'—the crow. "Their food was not lacking in variety. From seeds of native grasses they made flour, which was baked into small bitter cakes. There were also several kinds of yams and small edible roots, two or three varieties of small native currants, apples, and native figs. Added to this were an abundant supply of ducks and fish, and mussels and cockles which account for the shells often found nowadays along the river banks. "The natives were always very careful about burying the duck bones, especially those of the teal, believing that if a duck bone were smeared with oil from a dead human body the native owning it could make another one ill or well by merely touching him with it. The natives had great fear of being charmed or bewitched in this manner, and many severe illnesses and death itself were often caused by the fear inspired by a foeman's bone. Their weapons were very similar to those used by natives in other parts of the State. Rough knives were made from flints, which were plentifully strewn along one part of the shore near the Murray mouth. Sharp shells were also used for cutting and skinning. The Coorong natives excelled in the art of making rugs out of the skins of kangaroos and opossums. They worked deftly with needles of bone and sinews of thread. Out of emu feathers they made decoy forms, which enabled them to get close to and catch the bush game. The natives were not really bad until the whites came among them. The lubras were always fond of and kind to their children and each other. Many of the natives were powerful men; the bulk of them were of magnificent physique.

"They burried their dead in various ways, some in a sitting posture, the interment being accompanied by weird ceremonies, especially on the Coorong. Some again were disembowelled, dried, and smoked, and the remains carried about for a time, and afterwards placed in trees or interred. On the Coorong, in the vicinity of Pelican Point, there is a small island in a lagoon which was once thickly covered with tea tree. The mummified bodies were hung in these trees, and in comparatively recent times remains were to be seen hanging in the forks. I have witnessed several encounters between natives caused by the stealing of lubras. The custom was when one native was killed outright to cease hostilities. The young men were all compelled to undergo a peculiar ceremony before taking a wife. This ceremony was called Tawaigerie. Part of the moustache was pulled out, and the young man was isolated for several moons. His body was smeared with ochre, and his food supplied by his male relatives." Goolwa is a corruption of Koolta-Kunig, the native name for "bend in the river." Captain Atkins could speak the language fluently, and on more than one occasion was invited to act as interpreter in law cases. He remembers the wrecks that occurred along the coast in the vicinity of the Murray mouth. He recollects the loss of the Halcyon, which was wrecked at Coorong Beach, 15 miles from Goolwa. He and his father walked out to the wreck. In the cargo was wine on which the natives got drunk, one big fellow giving a great deal of trouble. He remembers, too, the wreck of the Maria, with the victims of which the natives had evidently come into contact, as they had money and various articles in their possession shortly afterwards. On the stable of the Corio Hotel is to be seen the bust of a Mozambique woman—the figurehead of the old Mozambique, wrecked on the coast years ago, and built in the stable are a number of the huge beams of the old vessel.

THE VICTORIA LEAGUE AND MISS ACKERMANN.

The circumstance that the metropolitan council of the Australian Labour Federation, through its secretary (Mr. A. McCallum), had forwarded to the Acting-Premier a communication to protest concerning Miss Jessie Ackermann's work in Victoria in connection with the Victoria League and the Liberal League of this State, was the subject of a chat between Miss Ackermann and a "West Australian" reporter at Fremantle. There are, of course, a number of statements embodied in that letter that are decidedly inaccurate—statements that are an entire misrepresentation of facts. There is the statement that the minds of the young children of this State, through my addresses in the many schools, are being warped by party politics, the obvious inference being, of course, that I talk to the children on political matters. Now that assertion is absolutely wrong, absolutely. And I would like publicly to call the attention of the Education Department to it. I challenge the Federation to produce the least shadow of proof that in one single school of all the schools I have addressed in this State have I ever to the children mentioned or entered on political topics. And in saying this I want, too, to add that I would cordially welcome the strictest investigation being made into this point by the Federation and also the Education Department. At my office the Federation people can obtain a list of the schools I have addressed during my visit to Western Australia, and they are welcome to it. Why, my whole public life work has been to a very great extent centred round the education of the child in the schools of the world. I've addressed the school children of 52 different countries, and in doing so used no less than 197 languages and dialects through interpreters. The addresses I give in the schools mostly have to do with the question of educational systems elsewhere and the encouragement of correspondence between school children in different parts of the globe. In this State, for instance, I've addressed on my travels school children attending school 50 and 60 miles from railways—children who are out of touch with the world and who to an even greater extent in consequence relish stories of the school systems in foreign lands. And the teachers of these children look on the addresses as perfect God-sends to the little ones. "Then, again, the Labour Federation people declared that because I am an alien—I'm an American you know—because I'm not a naturalised Britisher in that I refuse to transfer my allegiance from my country to this country that I am not competent to teach patriotism on behalf of the Victoria League. Now, that is surely shocking logic, isn't it? Why, I should say that the very fact that I refuse to transfer my allegiance proves unquestionably that I am a patriot myself and as such competent to teach patriotism. Then, the Federation declares that it was significant that when speaking at the recent convention of my work as organiser of the Liberal League, I should refer to the number of schools at which I had given addresses to the scholars. That reference was merely made by me for the simple purpose of demonstrating the strenuousness of the work I had undertaken in connection with the travelling I had been doing—the strenuous work that my wide interests and broad outlook involved."

DISEASES OF MINERS.

The Royal Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the causes of pulmonary diseases among miners, and recommend methods whereby they might be prevented, have presented their report to the Chief Secretary. The report is a bulky document and including evidence and appendices covers 381 pages. After setting out the objects of their appointment, the commission stated that they held 102 meetings in different parts of the State visited by them, and had examined 345 witnesses, 293 having been examined at Charters Towers. The Commissioners also inspected 25 mines. They explained the methods of enquiry, and pointed out that the features selected as most likely to affect the health of miners, and therefore specially considered by the Commission, were the production of dust and fumes, temperature and humidity gaseous and organic impurities in mine air, baths, and change houses, water supply, disposal of animal and organic refuse, and the prevention and removal of dust and fumes. The Commissioners were of opinion with regard to the prevention of dust in the use of rock drills that suitable provision was made in the Mines Regulation Act of 1910, and recommended that inspectors of mines be instructed to pay special attention to the enforcement of the rule with respect to dust produced by moving ore or rock. They recommended that the rule be added to, so that the supply of water for the purposes of the rule might be provided by the management. They also recommended that special rules be made on the lines of those adopted in other works to protect men employed in lead-smelting works against plumbism. At regards ventilation, the Commissioners were of opinion that except with respect to special conditions at Charters Towers, the requisite measures for dealing with common causes of deficient ventilation were provided in the Mines Regulation Act. They suggested the appointment of boards to control the ventilation of mines within a given area, and they recommended that when water was sent below in drums or tanks the latter should be covered and fitted with caps, that the excremental pollution of any part of the mine workings, and the wanton fouling of any privy below or above ground should be made a punishable offence, and that improvements in local sanitation would best be effected by the establishment, under the control of the Health Department, of three district health staffs, located at Rockhampton, Townsville, and Cairns. The Commissioners considered the exclusion from underground work of miners suffering from pulmonary or laryngeal tuberculosis expedient provided that effective means were taken to deal with the causes of tuberculosis amongst miners and the sources of infection amongst the general population, and the practical difficulties attaching to medical examination, and the collection and distribution of funds could be overcome in a reasonably economic manner.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR.

As a result of deliberations, which extended over three hours on the 4th instant, at Melbourne the conference between the Acting-Premier (Mr. Watt) and representatives of the Chamber of Manufacturers and the Trades Hall Council, in connection with the demand for artisans and women workers made a big advance towards the completion of its labours. The manufacturers' representatives produced evidence that at present factories could provide employment for 1,198 men and 2,058 women. The requirements of each of the different trades were considered by the conference, and it was arranged that in the majority of cases the officer in charge of the Labour Bureau (Mr. Whitehead) should meet the manufacturers and workers' representatives in the different trades and report the requirements of each that could not be supplied by the local labour market. In some cases the Trades Hall representative freely admitted that there was a shortage of labour, and in others they combated the figures supplied by the manufacturers and contended that there was no need to bring men or women to the State. Mr. Watt made it clear that he was inclined to the view that in many instances, both of male and female workers, there was a demand that could best be met by immigration, but he agreed that the greatest care must be exercised in order to bring no more than could be assured employment for a time. In the case of women workers, he went further to require that a guarantee should be given by the employers. The conference will meet again when Mr. Whitehead has completed his inquiries.

A.

UNDER the Punjab Municipal Act of 1891, the local Government has by order exempted the property of visitors to the Delhi Durbar Camp next December from the payment of the municipal *octroi* tax.

[By Telegra

CREATION OF PEERS.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL TO HIS PARTY.

Government to Postpone Action.

AUDIENCES WITH THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to the *Times*, defends at length the policy of not forcing the creation of Peers. He appeals to those who differ from him to place the true interests of the country before immediate party considerations.

Lord Curzon believes that the country only has to see the Bill in operation for a few years to be convinced of its arbitrariness and injustice.

His Lordship says: "If Peers are created, we shall prevent this by substituting machinery infinitely more dangerous and more despotic. We shall expedite and render certain Home Rule and Disestablishment, and gratuitously increase the Government's power for mischief."

Lord Curzon denies that the creation of Peers will hasten reform, as the whole party machinery in both Houses will be exercised to perpetuate conditions so advantageous to the Radicals. Finally, the creation of Peers will drag the Throne into party politics and inevitably, however wrongly, cause resentment towards the Crown.

The reported intention to postpone the rejection of the House of Lords' amendments for a few days appears to be confirmed, the Government considering that in view of the movement within the Unionist party, a hustling policy would probably defeat its own ends.

LATER.

First, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, and then Mr. Asquith had audiences of the King at Buckingham Palace to-day.

The House of Commons, to-day, was thronged with animated and excited members. When Mr. Asquith entered, the ministerialists rose and cheered, waving handkerchiefs. Mr. Balfour was given an equal ovation.

MOSQUE OF OMAR INCIDENT.

Indian Delegate's Assurance.

LONDON, JULY 23.

A telegram from Jeruzalem states that Kawaja Hasan Nazami, of Delhi, Secretary of the All-India Sufi Conference, who was specially delegated by his committee to investigate the alleged sacrilege at the Mosque of Omar, descended the so-called "Conduit of Blood" inside the Mosque on the 20th instant, in the presence of the Mutessarif, Sheikhs and notables. He was convinced that no objects of antiquity had been stolen, as alleged, nor was the British Government implicated.

The foregoing result has been reported to the society, and it is expected that it will calm the feelings of Indian Mahomedans.

AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND.

Mr. Fisher's Strange Views.

LONDON, JULY 24.

In an interview in the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Fisher, Premier of Australia, said: 'We are not an Empire. We are a very loose association of five nations, each independent of each, and for the time being in fraternal co-operative union with others, but only on the condition that if at any time, for any cause, we decide to terminate the connection, no one can say us nay. There is no necessity for us to say that we will or will not take part in England's wars. If we were threatened we should have to decide whether to defend ourselves, or whether, if we thought the war unjust and England's enemy right, to haul down the Union Jack and start on our own."

Telegrams from Sydney state that the daily papers unanimously deplore Mr. Fisher's statements, declaring that they are a gross misrepresentation of the Australian spirit and a perversion of his office.

MALARIA AT ALCAZAR.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A hundred Spanish troops at Alcazar have been sent down to Larache, stricken with malaria. Three deaths have occurred.

NOTED MOTORIST KILLED.

LE MANS, JULY 24.

The noted motorist, M. Fournier, was killed yesterday in the race for the Grand Prix. He was leading at the time, and his automobile was going at over sixty miles an hour.

PROPOSED MOSQUE IN PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

A Committee has been formed for the election of a Mosque in Paris. The Sultan and wealthy Mussalman residents of Paris have subscribed.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer s. s. "Persia" left for Bombay at 6 p.m., to-day, with the English mails of the 14th instant.

ALLEGED POLITICAL INCENDIARISM.

Serious Fire in Constantinople.

TWO SQUARE MILES INVOLVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 24.

A fire has been raging in Constantinople for the last fourteen hours. It is the worst since the fire in the Pera quarter, in 1870. Two square miles have been devastated, and it is estimated that over five thousand houses have been destroyed. The building of the General Staff is among those burnt down. There are rumours that the fires are due to political incendiarism, as they broke out at several points.

Huge Fire in Stamboul.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 24.

A conflagration broke out in Stamboul yesterday afternoon. It was still burning at midnight, though slackening in intensity. Several hundred houses have been destroyed.

HOME CRICKET.

Brilliant Success of the Indians.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The weather was fine for the match between the Indians and Lincolnshire, at Sleaford.

The Indians, who went in first, made 463 runs for six wickets and declared. Of this score Kang made 81 and Shivram 175. Both played brilliantly and gave no chances. Warden made 61.

Lincolnshire then went in and made 145. Salam-ud-din taking ix wickets for 40. They followed on and made 268, Balu taking five wickets for 61.

HOME RACING.

Betting on Stewards' Cup.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The betting on the Stewards' Cup is as follows:—9 to 1 against Mercutio and Borrow: 10 to 1 against Poor Boy; 100 to 9 against Runnymede; 100 to 8 against Sunningdale, Romney and Great Surprise, and 100 to 7 against Vesta.

THE "GERMAN COUNT."

Condition still Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 24.

It is reported that the condition of Herr Rudolf Stallman, the "German Count," who is awaiting action on his extradition, is giving grave concern. A consultation was held between Colonel Calvert and Captain Thurston of the Medical College Hospital over the case, but their decision has not been made public. It is said that Stallman is suffering from internal bleeding of the kidneys as an effect of the chloral he took recently. The German Consul, Mr. Schuler, called to see Stallman yesterday and enquired about his condition. His case is still in the hands of the Simla Government.

INDIAN PRESS ACT.

Security Taken from Two Papers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

The *Jhangsial*, an Urdu vernacular weekly published from Jhang, was recently ordered to furnish security of Rs. 1,000 under the Press Act. As the paper could not pay the security, it stopped publication. The *Haq* of Delhi, another vernacular paper, was ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000 which it has since paid.

NEWS FROM PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 24.

The *C. and M. Gazette's* Shiras correspondent, writing on 8th July says:—"The Kawan's son returned as quietly as he left. The reasons for his trip are unknown. Some say he took large supplies of ammunitions to an Arab tribe. The Nizam has been pressing all the Kawas's ryots and squeezing all that he can out of them with the result that the Kawanis are very short of money. Rais Habib, the Chief of Shiraz budmashes, recently returned from exile. The people promptly appealed to the Nizam to get Habib banished again, but Habib has taken an entrenched position and has been resisting capture. There is much talk of the force going to Lar, but Atteuli is ill and there is none to take command."

FLOODS ON THE CAUVERY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

The Cauvery flood having subsided and the approaches to the Wellesley Bridge at Srirangapatam which was partially washed away, having been attended to, through traffic has been restored to-day.

COL. BROMFIELD'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

Colonel Bromfield of the Indian Army (retired) who sustained a paralytic stroke at Coonoor, in May last and who was brought to Bangalore, last month somewhat improved in health is now lying seriously ill here.

RAILWAY BREACHED BY RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LALMONIRHAT, JULY 24.

The District Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway reports:—Owing to exceptionally heavy rains in the hills, the line between Tibu and Sorupeta on the Gauhati Extension has been seriously breached. The through running of trains is suspended. The transhipment of passengers, mails, etc. may be possible after two days.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Gokhale's Speech at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY, 24.

There was great excitement and interest in connection with Mr. Gokhale's visit, when he addressed a large and influential gathering at the Victoria Hall on his Elementary Education Bill. The Hall was packed and thousands stood outside.

The Hon'ble Sir Subramanya Iyer, K.C.I.E., presided, and made a long speech in support of the Bill. The other speakers included two Mahomedans, one being the Hon'ble Mr. Ghoolam Mahomed, who, on behalf of the Mahomedan Community, welcomed the Bill as a godsend for the amelioration of the people.

Dr. T. M. Nair made an eloquent speech in support of the Bill. He was constantly applauded for his clear and succinct remarks on the subject.

Mr. Gokhale was continuously and vociferously cheered by the assemblage when he entered the Hall and rose to speak. He detailed the Bill and dilated on the benefits that would accrue, quoting, to this end, the conditions of England, Scotland and Wales, the Philippines, Japan and Ceylon. He convinced his audience and stimulated them to work for the Elementary Education League. Concluding his speech with a reference to the Royal Visit to India, he said: "The King-Emperor is visiting this country (cheers.) It will be an historic occasion and I think the Government of India will do well—will do wisely—if they try to commemorate this great and historic occasion in some striking manner."

The following resolution was carried with applause:—"That this meeting accords its cordial approval to the Elementary Education Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and welcome the formation of the Madras Elementary Education League to promote it."

At night, Mr. Gokhale was entertained to dinner at the Connemara Hotel, the host being Mr. Yakub Hasan, Secretary of the Provincial Moslem League and also of the Madras Elementary Education League.

This morning the visitor was entertained at the Ranade Memorial Hall, Mylapore, by the members of the South Indian Association. Mr. Gokhale was given an enthusiastic and hearty reception, and in the evening he received another ovation when he addressed a public meeting at the Victoria Hall on "The needs and responsibilities of public life."

LATER.

Mr. Gokhale is having busy but pleasant time in Madras. His visit has been hailed with much satisfaction and much good is expected to follow from it. The souvenir given him on Saturday night by Yakub Hasan brought together the members of all communities including some twenty orthodox Brahmins. Yesterday evening he was entertained at a private dinner by the Hon. the Prince of Arcot.

This evening the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, the Mahajana Sabha and the public entertained Mr. Gokhale. At the public entertainment which was held in the grounds of the South Indian Athletic Association, People's Park, there was a large attendance, all bent on doing honour to the visitor, who received an enthusiastic welcome on arrival. Arrangements for the occasion were perfect, and the evening's programme was well carried out.

Meeting in Poona.

POONA, JULY 24.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona convened by the Deccan Sabha was held at the Kirloskar Theatre, Poona City, yesterday evening, for the purpose of supporting the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill.

The following resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

The first, proposed by Khan Bahadur N. D. Khandalawala and seconded by Prof. Kale, Mr. Devadhar and others:—"The citizens of Poona, in public meeting assembled, give their fullest support to the Elementary Education Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council and express their earnest desire that it should become a law of the country at the next sessions of the Council."

Mr. N. D. Khandalvala, in moving the first resolution spoke as follows:—Gentlemen,—Since the introduction of the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council, there has been all over the country, a good deal of discussion both in public and private circles, in connection with this important measure. The first question that arises is: "Whether it is necessary that all boys should be taught elementary reading, writing and arithmetic for a few years. Leaving aside the narrow and short-sighted views of some people, and looking at the question from a broad and unselfish aspect, I think it will readily be conceded that it is the duty of every right-thinking Indian, to find ways and means, to dispel a portion of the ignorance in which large numbers of the rising generation of this country will otherwise be growing up by giving them the rudiments of education. More than 50 years ago the Court of Directors, drew special attention to the need of promoting the education of the masses of the people, and conveying useful and practical knowledge suited to every station in life. It has fortunately fallen to the lot of a very modest but very able and experience citizen of Poona, to think out and frame a small but very effective Bill giving a practical shape to this difficult problem. The vastness of the measure may perhaps frighten many people, and they would wish to take refuge in inaction, and exclaim that the time has not yet come. To minds indolently disposed however the supposed proper time, will-hardly ever show itself. Exceptionally difficult questions, require special efforts to solve them aright.

In the statement of objects and reasons, Mr. Gokhale first of all points out that the Bill provides for the gradual introduction of the principle of compulsion into the elementary education system of the country. We next find that the bill is purely of a permissive character, and its provisions will apply only to areas notified by Municipalities or Local Boards, which will have to bear about one-third of the expenditure, while Government will provide the remainder of the money. The provisions will, in the first instance, apply to boys between the ages of six to ten years, and it is after some time that the provisions may be intended to girls. The bill is a very short one, but it is sufficiently exhaustive as far as it goes. The Government of India have recognised it as a very moderate measure. Is must be considered in all seriousness and earnestness. The people of this country are on the whole highly conservative and consist of numerous castes and creeds at different levels of enlightenment. It cannot, therefore, be supposed that a considerable portion of the population will, at present, be inclined of their own free will and accord to send their little boys regularly to school. There is therefore no other way but to have recourse to a mild form of compulsion. Even in more advanced countries, the element of compulsion has been found necesary whenever any scheme of universal education has had to be put into force.

It must not be supposed however that small boys all over British India, will have to creep like snails unwillingly to school, no sooner the Bill becomes Law. It is only in those areas, where Municipal bodies can show that more than 33 per cent. of the school going population are already at school, that they will be given permission by the local Government to introduce compulsory elementary education. It is expected therefore that only in the large Municipalities, these provisions will come into force, and here there will be a good deal of enlightened public opinion to remove misunderstandings.

Section 5 takes into consideration all those matters which may be reasonable excuses for not sending a boy to school, and poor parents will be exempted from the payment of fees.

The recent resolution of the Government of Bombay for the formation of rural schools with standards of instruction suitable for the agricultural classes, is a very important step, that was very much needed and it will quickly simplify the much larger extension of elementary education when the proposed Bill becomes law.

The Co-operative Credit Societies are increasing everywhere, and for these societies to become more and more useful, it is very necessary that the agricultural classes should know to read and write. The same must also be said in regard to their being made acquainted with a knowledge of better forms of agriculture. To make the peasantry, the weavers, the artizans, the labourers and the ordinary classes of servants thrifty and intelligent, elementary education is a real necessity. It cannot any more be withheld from them, and to make them acquire such education, legal persuasion is the only remedy. After a time compulsion will lose its force as the masses become more and more familiar with the measure and they will themselves apply for the opening of more schools.

The Education Department will certainly have some difficulty in providing trained teachers, but the supply will come with the demand. Governments have shown a very fair and sympathetic attitude towards the Bill and it is earnestly hoped that they will agree to bear the greater part of the expenses. There are various details that will have to be discussed in council and they need not be referred to at present. I believe we are all agreed that the principle of the Bill is a very sound one and the measure is necessary, that the bill has been put forward in a very lucid, concise and practical manner with various safeguards and great caution and that it must be accorded our whole-hearted support.

The second, proposed by Rao Bahadur K.R. Godbole and seconded by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, L. J. Apte and S. C. Chitnis:—"This meeting is of opinion that the real extension of primary education cannot be secured unless the Government give it more financial assistance than at present and that at least two-thirds of the total expenditure on primary education should be borne by the Government."

The third and last resolution expressed thanks to the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale for his invaluable services and ceaseless activity in the cause of education generally.

LAHORE, JULY 24.

Referring to the Right Hon'ble Ameer Ali's provision for compulsion in the Education Bill, the *Observer* says, "If Sir Syed Ahmed had been alive to-day, he would have been one of the staunchest supporters of the Bill."

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Illness of the Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

Owing to the continued illness of Mr. Coutts, Additional Sessions Judge, the judgment in the Dacca Conspiracy Case will not be delivered until August 8th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Lieut. H. Stott, I. M. S., has been appointed specialist in Midwifary and diseases of women and children, Burma Division.

The Government of India have approved of a reduction in the number of beds authorised at present in station hospitals in India with a corresponding reduction in the establishment of hospital servants and equipment.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

Sanction has been accorded to certain alterations at Londa Junction on the Madras and Southern Mahratatta Railway, as the present arrangements involved considerable inconvenience in the reversing and turning of vehicles.

Sanction has been accorded to the reconstruction of the Par Bridge on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, with a view to meet the increased traffic requirements.

TENDERS for improved destroyers were received by the Admiralty in mail week. Their engines will be of 20,000 horse-power, and their ocean-going qualities will from one of their chief features.

A STATEMENT of reported plague deaths in Districts and States in the Bombay Presidency during the month of May 1911, shows the most important changes to be as follows:—In the British Districts, comparing the total for May with the total for preceding month, Ahmedabad had 1 to 56; Kaira had 15 to 46; Surat had 47 to 150; East Khandesh had 6 to 147; Sholapur had 28 to 105; Dharwar had 376 to 402; Kolaba had 84 to 203; Karachi had 24 to 5. This made a total in British districts of 886 to 1 875. In the Native States the important figures are: Kathiawar Agency had 124 to 187; Baroda State had 87 to 560; Kolhapur, had 43 to 121; Southern Maratha Country States had 102 to 151; making a total in Native States of 416 to 1,141, and a grand total of 1,302 to 3,016 deaths. The statement of deaths in the Bombay Presidency sea-ports during the month of May showed, in comparison with the previous month, that Karachi had 853 against 1,231 and Bombay had 799 against 1,296. In Native States, Mandvi had 114, against 94; Navanagar had 189, against 319; and Porbandar had 102 against 102, making a total of 2,140 against 3,123 deaths.

MINE DISASTER AT KOLAR.

Twenty-two Bodies Recovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

The latest official intelligence from the Kolar Gold Fields intimates that altogether 22 bodies of victims to the air blast have been so far recovered and that is may be taken this represents the total deathroll.

BANGALORE, JULY 24.

The opinion in Bangalore on the Kolar air blast is reflected in the following comments by the *Daily Post* to-day:—

"The harrowing tale is sufficient evidence that it is high time that an entirely fresh supervision was placed in charge of the Kolar Gold Field in regard to these matters. A glance at the present staff is sufficient to account for the secrecy that is maintained and to which we have made constant reference and that a communique will take some days yet to place before the public is a proof of the fact that the utmost precautions are taken to prevent leakage of news of accidents of this description, and show how dependent on newspapers is the public for information that should be officially notified as soon as known. Perhaps a special commission will now be put to investigate the real cause of these disasters which quite recently the Government of Mysore chose to consider as 'acts of God' while to anyone acquainted with the main gold fields in Africa and America they appear to be due to false economy. The 'air blasts' on the Champion Reef are a scandal to the whole industry and this last holocaust should elicit a prompt inquiry from the Government of India."

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE, RANGOON.

Lieut.-Governor's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

After four days' sitting, the Agricultural and Co-operative Conference concluded its deliberations at Mandalay, on Saturday last. Various Sub-committees' reports were presented and passed unanimously. The Registrar of the Co-operative Credit Societies addressed the meeting expressing a hope that all the members of the Conference would exert themselves to obtain savings and deposits for the Mandalay Central Bank and for societies. July 1912 was fixed for the next Conference.

The Lieutenant-Governor who said he attended the Conference as a spectator addressed the meeting and said that he anticipated the advantages of the Conference would be two-fold: (1) Valuable advertisement for the agricultural and co-operative departments, and (2) to bring the departments of co-operation and agriculture into touch with the mercantile community and for the first time to draw the agricultural producers of the country into direct connection with sellers and distributors of agricultural products. He hoped this Conference would be the forerunner to similar annual conferences.

In the night a reception was given at the Port Dufferin Volunteer Hall to the members of the Conference by the Hon. and Mrs. Gates, which continued till midnight.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

Transaction in Land.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 24.

Mr. McCallum, Officiating District Judge, Pegu, heard on Friday, an alleged swindling case in which two Europeans, H. Garstin, alias Chivers, and H. N. Garstin of Rangoon and Msung Mya Pu of Pegu were charged by a Karen of Pegu with having obtained Rs. 3,500 from him in a dishonest manner. The evidence was to the effect that the two accused went to Pegu, under the pretence of buying paddy, with three brokers, there they met the third accused, an owner of land which was over twelve acres in extent. The tax receipts were altered by one of the accused to show that the land was over 25 acres. The complainant was told that the first two accused wanted the land for which they were willing to give Rs. 8,000, or that four thousand rupees would be paid, on account, on presentation of the tax receipts. The complainant then paid the money to the third accused who made over the tax receipts in their altered form. He next went to the first two accused, who put him off, and finally decided not to buy the land. The arrest of the accused followed on the matter being reported to the Police. The Magistrate charged all the accused with cheating and fixed August 5, for the defence.

FIRE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon resulting in damage to the extent of Rs. 3,000 being done to the store and stock of a tailoring establishment in Old Court House Street. The fire was caused by the fusing of the electric wires over the front entrance and was almost immediately discovered by a watchman who turned on the alarm. The Fire Brigade turned out promptly with their motor-engine, and as a result of quick and efficient work the flames were soon extinguished. Some rolls of cloth were somewhat damaged and the woodwork in the front part of the store was scorched. The floor was also badly flooded with water, which, however, was unavoidable. The damage is covered by insurance.

ALLOWANCE FOR VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of a detention allowance at the rate of Rs 5 per diem to officers of the Volunteer Force, irrespective of their rank, who may be selected by the General Officer Commanding the Division to attend staff tours and regimental exercises in conjunction with regular troops. This allowance will not be admissible to Volunteer officers attending manœuvres.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Donie will come over to Delhi and make over charge of his acting position as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to Sir Louis Dane on the 5th August.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation of the Provincial Agriculture Department in Madras.

THE Raja of Kapurthala arrived at Simla yesterday for a fortnight's visit. The Maharaja of Darbhanga will also visit Simla, arriving to-morrow and staying about three weeks.

MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

Clue to Absconder's Whereabouts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JULY 24.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, Special Public Prosecutor, who was appointed to conduct the Ashe Murder Conspiracy Case, has returned to Madras.

Writing to the *Ceylon Independent* a correspondent gives some clue to the whereabouts of the absconder Madaswamy Pillay who, he thinks, is the person who travelled with him to Jaffna a fortnight ago.

Mr. P. Nelliappa Pillay, a High Court Vakil and Member, of the Siva Devastanam Committee, Tinnevelly, who rendered signal service to the prosecution in the riotcases, has complained to the police that some unknown person has attempted to set fire to his stable and has written on a wall of his property that he will be shot. This was followed by another anonymous letter containing a similar threat. It is surmised that the motive for the threat is due to the interest he shows in trying to bring offenders to book in the present case.

TINNEVELLY, JULY 24.

Charmaraja Iyer, an accused in the Ashe Murder Case, who was lately arrested at Shencottah, is the man who is alleged to have attempted to commit suicide by taking poison.

MADRAS, JULY 24.

A preliminary trial will shortly be held by Mr. A. S. Tampoe, I. C. S., Divisional Magistrate, after which the accused in both the Ashe Murder Case and in the conspiracy numbering twenty persons, will be committed for trial by a Special Tribunal of the Madras High Court.

REPORT OF A SUNK STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 24.

The s. s. "Anapa" which arrived here last evening from Colombo, reports having passed a steamer of two funnels with white and red bands sunk two miles east of Cape Comorin.

BABU KRISTO DAS PAL'S ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

To-day the Calcutta public celebrated the anniversary of late Babu Kristo Das Pal who died on this day twenty-seven years ago. Babu Kristo Das Pal was in his time a Fellow of the Calcutta University, Member of the Bengal and Supreme Councils, Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, Secretary of the British Association and Editor of the "Hindu Patriot." A public meeting was held under the presidency of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, and Hon Shamsul Huda, Hon. D. P. Sarbadhikari, Messrs. Surendra Nath Banerji, A. Chaudari, Sir Gurudas Banerji and several others were present on the occasion.

ALL-INDIA URDU CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The All-India Urdu Conference opened here yesterday afternoon, the Hon Khan Bahadur Mian Mohammad Shafi, Bar-at-Law of Lahore, presiding. A large pandal had been erected and decorated with flags and bunting in front of the Islamia School situated near Malcolm Tank and in this the delegates and a big gathering of the Mahomedan community awaited the arrival of the President. In all it is estimated that about 300 delegates from the different parts of the country were assembled here for the Conference.

Shortly after 1 p. m. the President arrived and opened the proceedings and delivered a long speech in Urdu in which he dwelt on all the important questions affecting the Mahomedan community and laid a special stress on the subject of education.

At the conclusion of his speech several other gentlemen addressed the meeting and after arranging a Subjects Committee the proceedings were adjourned.

PRAYERS FOR RAIN.

Yajnya Ceremony.

THE "Yajnya" ceremony commenced at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on Thursday last terminated last evening when a large number of Hindus went to the Chowpatty Sea Face to offer prayers for the rains.

The ceremony was performed by the Hindu priests headed by Goswami Goculnathji Mahraj. The "punja" was undertaken to propitiate the God of Rains and included the worshipping of the idol Rushi Shringi. The latter was a great and learned Rushi mentioned in the Ramayan. According to the Hindu belief this Rushi had been so much favoured by God that his very presence was enough to drive out the famine and bring rain.

The ceremony at the cloth market terminated at 4 o'clock and hundreds of Hindus formed in a procession marched to the Sea Face. Passing through Champa Gully and Vithalwadi the procession came to the Kalbadevi Road, turning in Old Hanuman Lane it entered the Shaikh Memon Street and then proceeded to Marwari Bazar. It then marched on to Bhuleshwar road and from the C. P. Tank it entered the Sandhurst-road arriving finally at Chowpatty Sea Face where prayers were offered near the Sea.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Organizing Committee of the Exhibition of Old Bombay, was held at the Exhibition Offices on Monday, July 24, when the general affairs of the Exhibition, which is now rapidly taking material shape, were discussed.

An Engineer has been despatched to England to purchase the most up-to-date and most amusing side-shows. Skilled draftsmen are engaged upon the ground and construction plans which need a large amount of detailed work, while others are equally busy arranging the lighting and decoration of the grounds.

Any citizens of Bombay who possess any old plans and would send them to the Exhibition Office at Whiteaway's Buildings would materially assist the labours of the organizers who would also be grateful if any persons who have objects of interest connected with the general history of India and particularly with Bombay, which they would be prepared to lend as Exhibits, would address them with full particulars.

ALLEGED MURDER IN BOMBAY.

Woman Done to Death.

Early yesterday morning, cries of "murder" were heard issuing from a Chawl at De Lisle Road. Superintendent Coxen of the G. Division, on receiving information, immediately repaired to the scene, when it was found that a Hindu girl, named Gurjabai, aged 18, had been murdered. Further inquiries showed that the woman lived with her husband Sambhoo Janoo. The husband had a quarrel with the deceased a few days ago. On Sunday night, they again quarrelled, and the husband, the deceased and some of their relatives went to sleep in the same room. At about three o'clock in the morning the husband went to that part of the room, where the deceased had been sleeping, and, it is alleged, he stabbed her in the neck with a penknife, while she was asleep. Sambhoo then attempted to commit suicide by inflicting a wound in his own throat, but his brother, Mahadoo Janoo, on seing this, seized him and snatched away the knife from his hand. The girl who had a lacerated wound, about three inches long, on the middle of the neck, and whose trachea was severed, was found to be in a serious condition. Medical assistance was sent for, and she was treated, but died shortly after. Mr. E. S. Lambert, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, when the evidence was recorded, and the further hearing adjourned.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 7.

KING AND BOY SCOUTS.

After the review of 35,000 Boy Scouts at Windsor on Tuesday, the King caused the following letter to be sent to General Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell:

Windsor Castle, July 4.

Dear Sir Robert,—I am commanded to inform you that the King was very much pleased to see so many detachments of the Boy Scouts from all parts of the United Kingdom, including some from the Oversea Dominions at the rally to-day. His Majesty welcomes this opportunity of showing his appreciation of the great voluntary work which is being carried out by men and women of all classes, who are striving to further the advance of sound training and education among the rising generation of the Empire. The healthy appearance, as well as the smartness and keenness of the boys, surprised his Majesty. I am further heartily to congratulate you and your workers on the widespread interest the Boy Scout movement has aroused, and on the remarkable results already achieved. The King feels sure that the boys of the Empire will show their gratitude for the encouragement so generously given by the various organisations, both at home and abroad, and will endeavour to become God-fearing and useful citizens.—Believe me, yours sincerely,

Clive Wigram.

There were over 35,000 of Baden-Powell's Boy Scouts, ranged in three great concentric semi-circles facing the saluting base. The Chief Scout himself, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, was in command. He had ridden on a bay horse about the amphitheatre-like formation in which he had lined up his great sea of lads, to see that all was in due order. Naturally the boys rose en masse and cheered him whole-heartedly as only the young can give tongue to pent-up feelings. When the vast assemblage was seated, drab was the prevailing colour, although besides khaki shirts and blue "shorts" there were thousands who wore blue, green, or yellow shirts, with bright neckerchiefs of every colour. All had their shirt-sleeves rolled, exposing their arms to the elbows. Such, however, was the overpowering strength of khaki, that all seemed drab until the lads rose. Then the scene was changed as if by magic into a brilliant and living array, for flags were up-lifted, and a wondrously vivid colour effect was produced.

Lads from all parts of the United Kingdom rubbed shoulders with comrades from the Oversea Dominions, Sutherlandshire stood with Sussex, Limerick with Leeds, Wales with the Channel Islands, and Colonials with Cockneys. If ever a man is serenely happy it should be when, within his own lifetime, he sees the fruition of his ideals, the living evidence of a great Imperial plan realised. It was General Sir R. Baden-Powell who had created, disciplined, and brought that great multitude to be inspected and reviewed by their Majesties.

THEIR MAJESTIES' ARRIVAL.

It was a few minutes before 3 p. m., when the Queen arrived. A minute later, on the King reaching the saluting-base, the Chief Scout again sounded his warning whistle note from the rostrum, the signal was displayed, and once again the band played the National Anthem, and the vast array, from Sir R. Baden-Powell to the remotest patrol, gave the Royal salute. It was rendered with ready unanimity and grace, and the mighty throng of spectators greeted the act with much cheering.

ALONG THE LINES.

Sir R. Baden-Powell then approached the King, and, riding by his side, led his Majesty along the lines of Scouts. The Royal Princes followed, and the Queen in her carriage also drove down the far-spreading formation of the youthful army. Each of the three concentric lines of the semi-circle must have extended to over a mile, and in making the tour of inspection the Royal party were occupied for nearly an hour. Every group or patrol in each section of the amphitheatre received attention. The Queen nodded and smiled encouragement to many of the little chaps, and her Majesty, as well as the King, was received with much spontaneous unrehearsed cheering while making the rounds. A line of Eton boys, in their usual dress, stood without the semi-circle of Scouts, and warmly greeted their Majesties. The Prince of Wales saw one or two of the Scouts faint from exhaustion, and appeared quite distressed at the incident. But there was plenty of medical assistance, by Scouts as well as members of the St. John Ambulance and nurses, and the patients were promptly cared for and restored. During the inspection several hundreds of Boy Scouts, probably a score or more of patrols, came running from the nearest semi-circle and formed in groups across the diameter of the amphitheatre. There they proceeded to give a display of lighting fires and boiling water and cooking. A special compound gave off a thick yellow smoke, and three of the boys' staves looped together at the top made an excellent tripod from which to hang the kettle or cooking "billy." A further blow of the potent whistles of the Scoutmasters was a signal to a number of the lads to fall upon the grass as if unconscious. To them rushed their comrades, and in a trice the Scouts' staves, or as some folk called them, their broom-sticks, were tied with neckerchiefs and most serviceable improvised stretchers were produced. First-aid was rendered to the invalids. The stretchers with the patients upon them were lifted by their bearers, and the patrols retraced their steps to their sections, carrying their comrades off.

THE GRAND RALLY.

After the inspection, their Majesties, with their cavalcade, returned to the saluting-base. The King and Queen, with the Royal Princes in immediate attendance, took up a position by the Union Jack flagstaff in front of the Royal Standard. At a signal from the Chief Scout a wondrous scene was enacted. It appeared on the programme as the "Circular Rally." As if instinct with common sentiment of time and movement, the whole mass of Scouts—nearer probably 40,000 than less—broke into a quick run, and each shouting his own petrol call, came rushing pell-mell towards the centre. It was an exhilarating spectacle, tumultuous and yet ordered and disciplined, recalling something of the power and shock of a Zulu impi in full and closing cry. But King's Scouts and inlying bands of Scouts made a fence of their staves, and the rush was checked at the right distance from the inmost lines of King's Scouts and life-savers. Then the whole mass began singing the famous Scout choruses, "Be Prepared" and "Ingonyama."

The task involved in assembling the Scout army from all over the country was one which involved most careful and detailed organisation. Arrangement with the railways alone was a work of great magnitude, but in addition the route and time-table for each patrol, from its village to the nearest railway station, needed to be fixed. Then all the parties from each district had to be assembled by counties, and finally the loads for the special trains made up and despatched. The Great Western and the London and South-Western Railways had the task of picking up all the little rills of Scouts that flowed into their systems from the other lines, and combining them with the flood of boyhood that flowed into Windsor from shortly after midnight until nearly one o'clock.

COLONIAL TROOPS' SEND-OFF.

The camp at the Duke of York's Schools, where the 1,400 Coronation Colonial troops have been quartered during the past few weeks, was practically broken up on Saturday morning, when the majority of the men left, either to return to the distant parts of the Empire from which they came, or to spend a few weeks longer in the old country on furlough. Prior to their departure Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, who has been in command of the camp, issued the following statement in the General Orders for the day: On the eve of the breaking up of the Colonial camp assembled on the occasion of the Coronation of his Majesty King George V, I beg to express my thanks to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Colonial troops for their excellent behaviour, while under my command at the Duke of York's Schools. The general conduct of all ranks and their soldierly appearance on parade have been in my opinion worthy of the great occasion in which they have taken so prominent a part. I can but hope that they have enjoyed their stay in the Mother Country, and that they will carry back to their homes many pleasant reminiscences. It was further intimated that by command of his Majesty, a Coronation souvenir is to be published, giving particulars regarding the regiments represented and their officers. Upon completion this will be distributed amongst those who have been assembled in the camp, as well as amongst the Indian troops at Hampton Court.

DUBLIN FUSILIERS' COLOURS.

In commemoration of the 250th year of the regiment's existence, new colours were on Saturday presented to the 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers at

Aldershot by the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment. The ceremony took place on the polo ground on the Queen's Parade, and was witnessed by a very large gathering of spectators. The old colours were first trooped, being paraded before the battalion for the last time, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne." A hollow square was then formed, and the drums were piled in the centre. On these the new colours were laid and consecrated by the Chaplain-General (Bishop Taylor-Smith). The colours were then lifted, and His Royal Highness handed them to Lieutenants E. F. E. Seymour and T. J. Leahy, who received them on bended knees. The Duke then addressed the battalion as follows: "Colonel Bromilow, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men,—It affords me, as your Colonel-in-Chief, the greatest satisfaction to present to you on this occasion new colours to replace those I had the honour to present to you forty years ago at Parkhurst. Since those days the regiment, ever proud of the distinctions that are on its colours, has added fresh laurels to its roll of fame. As old a regiment as yours is, raised as far back as 1661, it has shown in recent years in South Africa that the same spirit which animated the old Bombay and Madras Fusiliers still exists in them now. During the early days of our taking over Southern India this regiment bore a most distinguished part, and many are the actions in which it served. I feel in presenting you with these new colours that I am giving them into the hands of men who will know how to honour and respect them. When we look at them, we see on them the symbols of the country we love and of the Sovereign we serve, and I am sure that should you be called upon again to fight for your country you will show the same bravery and devotion to duty as you have in the past. May I express my satisfaction with the appearance of the battalion on parade to-day, and with its steadiness under arms! I was also very pleased with the turn-out of the regiment in London on Thursday and Friday last. Colonel Bromilow, it has been a source of great satisfaction to me to present you with these colours to-day, and I cannot forget that it was only four years ago that I had the great satisfaction of presenting to the 1st Battalion a set of new colours at Alexandria." Colonel Bromilow responded, thanking his Royal Highness for the great honour he had conferred upon the battalion, and asking him to convey to the King their expressions of loyalty and devotion. The colours were then presented to the battalion, being received in line, with a Royal salute. A march past followed, and the ceremony concluded with a reformation of the line and the giving of a Royal salute.

THE MONTENEGRIN ARMY.

Montenegro maintains no standing army in the ordinary sense of the term. Her military defences are organised on an entirely territorial Militia basis, and, under the new law published last year, every male Montenegrin is liable to military service from his 18th to his 62nd year, inclusive. This period is divided as follows: Two years in the recruits' class, thirty-three years in the active army, and ten years in the Reserve. During his two years' recruit service a man may be called up annually for a course of training, and the total duration of these two courses may be as much as twelve months; but in actual practice each training amounts to only three months for the artillery and two months for the infantry and other branches. There is no cavalry, which, in a land so mountainous as Montenegro, would probably be of little or no value. When a soldier passes into the active army, he is liable to be called up annually for ten days' training, except in the second class, which includes those not physically fit for the fighting-line, but still of use for the non-combatant branches, and whose annual course is four days. All those on the active list may be summoned, in addition, for manœuvres, but may not be thus employed for a total of more than fifteen days in any one year. No precise figures as to the total strength of the Montenegrin army are available, but as the population of the country is about a quarter of a million it may be assumed that there are some forty to fifty thousand men capable of bearing arms.

SIR THOMAS CARMICHAEL.

An Appreciation.

The following appreciation of Sir Thomas Carmichael, who will shortly come to India as Governor of Madras, appeared during mail week in the "Westminster Gazette" under the signature "An Australian Business-Man."

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, who has just arrived in London, having completed his three years as Governor of Victoria, has opened up during these three years entirely new fields of activity. In addition to presiding at functions, attending race meetings, and as far as time allowed, doing the usual figure-head work, he made it his mission to visit, one would say every part of the State where farming, dairying, market gardening, mining, and other industries are carried on, and having a sound business head and considerable perception, he proceeded to recommend and press home suggestions in the right quarters. Everyone here agrees that these proposals could not have been better thought out if Victoria were a business concern managed by a competent Board and Sir Thomas were a kind of inspecting Chairman of Directors, specially commissioned to recommend improvements in running the enterprise.

The present writer is interested in placing fruit and similar things on the world's markets, and the object naturally is to come out with the highest possible return to the grower in Australia. The difficulties in securing freight in cool chambers are very great, and during a chance meeting on a journey the matter was referred to in conversation with Sir Thomas Carmichael. The knowledge of technical details displayed by that searcher after facts and better methods was commensurate with the difficulties. He had apparently discussed cool storage with experts like Sir Donald Currie, of the Union-Castle Line, years ago. He had gone into questions of temperature in cool chambers when engineers and other mundane people who go down to the sea in ships want every ounce of steam for bad weather or what-not, and are tempted to neglect cool storage for a few days. He knew exactly what was wanted in the direction of having the thermometer readings accurately recorded all through a voyage, so that packers and others might be guided as to where things went wrong, and he knew the difficulty of getting the ordinary careless staff who are still trusted with these important matters on steamers to do what is necessary. But that was not all. Sir Thomas had made notes of flourishing asparagus beds he had seen in Victoria, inquired into methods of canning that could turn large trasts of Australia into profitable gardens, had collected reports on the superior methods of packing fruit, particularly the softer fruits such as peaches, by people in California, who are inclined to say when they visit us that we do not know the rudiments of these things. I expect they are right, although our ex-Governor does not commit himself to that extent. All he is "out for" is to have such matters properly investigated by people in charge of the State Departments, so that we shall know of our own knowledge if our particular stretch of the Empire's borderland can be made even more prosperous.

These are only samples of the work our Governor has applied himself to in his three years of office. He had recently written inviting a Frenchmen of his acquaintance—an expert in preserving fruit by the dry sugar or candying process—to come on a visit to him in Melbourne and see the possibilities for developing that industry in Australia. Unfortunately, the moving of Sir Thomas to the Governorship of Madras, instead of renewing his term in Australia, caused the cancellation of this invitation, but he intends taking in his French friend on the way from Marseilles to London and giving and getting information on the subject.

The above is a somewhat matter-of-fact description of merely one trade detail. Sir Thomas seems to know all the industries of Victoria equally well, and he has figures of the actual success of Colonists he knows intimately, poor men when they landed, with which to encourage immigration. But his insight into commerce is by no means his only attribute as a successful Governor. Socially, Lord Hopetoun himself was not more popular than were "the Carmichaels" at the end of their term. The afternoon they entrained at Melbourne for Adelaide en route for London, Collins-street was a mass of people bound to the railway station to see them off. Rich people in motors, poor people on foot, men, women, and children, especially children—in fact, Melbourne, his wife and family. One heard nothing of titles in the crowd's conversation. It was "the Carmichaels" in tones of loving respect, for Lady Carmichael on account of good work was as much appreciated as her husband by the practical Victorian. In addition to pleasing manners, which had charmed high and low, she had worked very hard indeed in women's spheres of interest, and had succeeded in setting on foot a movement to prevent the overlapping of charitable bodies that is now bearing good fruit.

Now this popularity had not been achieved without living down strong initial prejudices. People all over Australia were beginning to ask, Why incur the expense of a State Governor at all, now that there is one Governor-General for the Commonwealth? Then almost as soon as Sir Thomas Carmichael arrived, he decided that constitutionally he ought to adopt the recommendation of the then Premier, Sir Thomas Bent, for the dissolution of Parliament. That dissolution was very unpopular, and newspapers and public meetings clamoured loudly for the new Governor's immediate recall. Sir Thomas Carmichael simply went ahead with his scheme of work. He had had experience of farming on his own estate in the south of Scotland, he had been a director of the Royal Bank of Scotland and of a large insurance company, and understood a balance-sheet; and he had kept his eyes open and no doubt learned something of diplomacy while sitting in the House of Commons. He felt there was a sphere of usefulness for him in a Colony like Victoria, and became one of the most valuable and most popular Governor any Colony has ever had. He was a round peg in a round hole, and if the Colonial Office will cast around and, in the Australian phrase, "yard up" similar men for similar posts the gain to the Empire will be hard to estimate.

BRITISH GRAVES IN BRITTANY.

Suggested Memorial of a Great Disaster.

At a moment when English and French sailors are cordially fraternising at Portsmouth, it so happens that we down here in Lower Brittany, writes M. Theophile Jauvrais in the "Daily Mail" from Brittany in mail week, have lately been reminded—by one of those curious coincidences which history occasionally furnishes—of a strange instance in the far-off past of the fraternising of the sailors of the same two nations after a hard fought battle on the sea. The occasion brought glory to both nations concerned, a hundred and fourteen years ago.

It was the time of the expedition of General Hoche to Ireland. The French fleet, which was to throw 15,000 men, under Generals Hoche and Humbert, ashore in Bantry Bay, was dispersed by a terrible tempest which raged for several days, almost continuously. Several of the French ships foundered; others were separated from the main body and captured by English cruisers; many returned to Brest, but some for days dragged their weary way along the French coast, pursued by their foes. One of these unfortunates was the warship "Droits de l'Homme," which had made prisoners, on the coast of Ireland, of about sixty Britishers. The captives included several officers and some women and children, but the greater number were private soldiers. The crew of the fugitive warship consisted of 650 hands, and she had also on board 580 officers and men of the 1st Battalion of the French Legion—part of the abortive army of invasion—under the command of Generals Humbert and Renier.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

While flying before the gale, some 75 miles off the coast of Brittany, opposite Penmarch, on January 13, 1797, the vessel was sighted and pursued by two English men-of-war—the "Indefatigable" and the "Amazon." In the afternoon, a desperate engagement began, which continued through the night. It was not until they had fought for thirteen hours that both parties to the contest were compelled to relinquish the struggle. When daylight came the three vessels found themselves but a few cable lengths from the rocky shore of South Finistere. All three were battered nearly to pieces, and it was a question whether any one of them would be able to keep afloat long enough to reach a friendly port. The "Indefatigable" was able to withdraw to the open sea, but the "Amazon" soon after went ashore on the rocks off the commune of Plouhinec. Almost at the same moment, a short distance to the eastward, her gallant French for grounded on a bank of sand in the vast Bay of Audierne.

Huminity then took the place of war. The maritime and local authorities, as well as the inhabitants of the district, hastily came to the rescue of the shipwrecked crews, English and French alike, tended the wounded, and gave to the numberless dead washed up by the incoming seas appropriate burial almost on the seashore itself—a spot worthy of such heroes, adversaries of a moment, but reconciled in eternity. The bodies of the French sailors and soldiers were nearly all interred at Kerbouran, whilst those of the English seamen were laid to rest in groups, near Feunterigou, amidst the sandhills of the water's edge, the last pious rites being performed by the peasants of the surrounding country, under the direction of the local authorities. The wrecks of their stranded warships were soon beaten to pieces by the relentless waves.

The waves still beat mercilessly, year in, year out on the iron-bound coast of Finistere, and each year wear away more and more of the land and obliterate even the sandhills. A few years ago a large number of bones were thrown up on the coast by the invading sea, and quite recently a small farmer in the village of Feunterigou, while turning over the earth of a mound, brought to light a number of human skeletons. Local archæologists believe that these bones came from more ancient tombs, for the Bay of Audierne has always been a veritable ocean graveyard, and bones and debris of various kinds have frequently been thrown up by the waves. There exists, however, a considerable body of contemporary documentary evidence which leaves no doubt that the remains discovered at Feunterigou are those of the brave English sailors of the Amazon.

A "proces verbal" of the juge de paix of Pont Croix dated January, 1798, records the burial of a seaman, whose body had been found on the wrecked "Amazon." The same day five other bodies, which had been found on the beach, were also interred "on the shore," as were many others—for hundreds of lives were lost as the result of the fight between two English ships and the "Droits de l'Homme," and the wrecks which followed. The village of Feunterigou is a veritable cemetery of British sailors in Brittany. The reports and despatches of the surviving English officers which were sent to the Admiralty can alone fix the number of those who were lost from the "Amazon."

A BRITISH MAJOR'S PILGRIMAGE.

The following is greatly to the honour of the Englisman concerned. In 1849, Major Pipon, an English officer born in Jersey, who had been a prisoner on board the "Droits de l'Homme," visited Brittany and made a patriotic pilgrimage to the Bay of Audierne, where he had so narrowly escaped death. By way of a memorial he caused to be engraved on an ancient cairn on the shore, not far from the spot where the dead from the Droits de l'Homme were buried, the following inscription, which is still to be seen, and which in 1882 was included among the historic monuments belonging to the state:—

Here, around this Druidic stone, are buried about 600 shipwrecked sailors of "LesDroits de l'Homme," broken by the tempest on the 14th January, 1797. Major Pipon, born in Jersey, who escaped miraculously at this disaster, returned to this beach on July 21, 1840, and with due authority caused to be engraved on the stone this lasting expression of his thanksgiving. A Deo Vita, Spes in Dio.

A few weeks ago, on the coast of Plozevet, about three miles from this memorial, a quantity of bones was discovered which undoubtedly form part of the remains of the crew of the "Droits de l'Homme," and the question has been raised of collecting them—with any others that the waves may lay bare—and uniting them beneath a suitable memorial. This is an excellent idea, and nothing less should be done in memory of these heroes of the Revolution, but we may be allowed to express another wish. France and Brittany should act in a similar fashion for the remains of the not less brave sailors of the British frigate Amazon who found a tomb on the shore at Feunterigou. There another monument should be erected recalling the heroic combat and the shipwreck of January 14, 1797, with a place adjoining reserved for any bones that the plough or the wave may subsequently tear from their century-old graves.

At the moment when the English and French sailors of 1911, fraternise in so memorable a fashion at Spithead and Portsmouth, England and France cannot forget the brave sailors of these two now friendly nations who have for so many years lain side by side in their wave-beaten graves, on the shores of the fatal Bay of Audierne.

The Government of Mysore have issued a Notification, under the Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation; prohibiting the killing or capture of birds with bright coloured plumage or pea-fowl, and of antelope, for a further period ending on the 15th June, 1914. The killing or capture of male bison is prohibited for a period of five years commencing from the 19th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD-FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Govt. Telegraphs vs. B. V. A.

On Monday evening, the Harwood League fixture played on the Cooperage ground was between the Government Telegraph team and that of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The weather was fine, and a fair attendance was present to watch the game. The Telegraphs played in the colours of the Rovers team to distinguish them from their opponents. Play in the first half was without life and little combination was shown on either side. The game was faster and more interesting in the second half.

The game opened with a series of even exchanges in which no great dash was shown by either side. Two good runs were made on the left wing by Taylor, but Bellamy cleared on both occasions. The Volunteer Artillery now encroached into their opponents' half and Moore was tested with a shot from Dickson, which he negotiated successfully. Play was transferred to the other end of the field, when Popham neatly saved a long shot from Cooker. More uneventful midfield play and the ball was once more taken towards the Telegraphs' goal, Navin putting in a good centre which Moore only just managed to save. Then another period of lifeless play set in and at half-time no score was recorded.

Govt. Telegraphs	...	...	nil
B. V. A....	...	...	nil

After the interval, the Telegraphs attacked, Green running the ball up and passing the opposing backs. Just as he was on the point of scoring, however, Popham tackled him and kicked away, the ball returning to the end defended by the Telegraphs. For some moments the B. V. A. forwards attacked, but Forbes lost a good chance by putting a good centre from the left-wing over the cross-bar. The game now gained more life and the Telegraphs took the aggressive strongly. Popham played a good game for his side being tested consecutively by Goodridge and Taylor, but picking up and kicking away capably on both occasions. Again the B.V.A. forwards got the ball and tried hard to score, Moore saving a dangerous shot by Forbes at close range. The Telegraphs' backs, however, relieved and another succession of midfield exchanges supervened, play dragging on with little interest until time came. Score:—

Govt. Telegraphs	...	...	nil.
B. V. A.	...	...	nil.

The teams were as follows:—

TELEGRAPHS.—Goal, Moore; backs, Lawrence and Hewitt; half-backs Westwood, Woollen and Dyce; forwards, DeVaz, Goodridge, Green, Cocker and Taylor.

B. V. A.—Goal, Popham; backs, Bellamy and S. Vardon; half-backs, Mason, Smith and Mills; forwards, Navin, Forbes, Dickson, Winckler, and Years.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League:—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	8	8	0	0	55	1	16
R. G. A.	8	5	2	1	22	14	11
Bombay F. C.	8	4	2	2	16	10	10
Bombay Gymkhana	8	3	3	2	25	12	8
Telegraphs	9	3	5	1	7	19	7
Byculla Ry. Institute	8	2	5	1	4	29	5
B. V. A.	9	1	5	3	2	32	5
Y. M. C. A.	8	2	6	0	4	18	4

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 24.

In the semi-final round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield competition, the Mohanbagans drew with the First Middlesex, the score being one all.

POONA RACES.

Entries for First Extra Meeting

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Poona 1st extra meeting, Saturday 29th July, 1911. Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 24th July, 1911.

THE PLATE, distance 7 furlongs:—Bonny Boy, Apologue, Pincher, Galileo, Coat of Arms, Matiyela, Eva, Bambino, Batchelor's Knot, and Haut Park.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE, distance about 5 furlongs:—Wild Olive, Bonny Boy, Croat, Huka, Boomsy, Absentee, Lord Carlyon, and Comet.

THE ARABIAN PLATE, distance 1 mile.—Young Fakir, Grand Duke, Merrily, Meazer, Terror, Artist, Submit, Silvermine, Chalyum, Well Done, Rocksand, Jehangir and Famous.

THE ARAB PONY PLATE, distance 6 furlongs:—Zoolphokarr (late Siriska), Abdul Malik, Mudkoor, Nasibdar, Mezahim, Sinclair, Mezahim Azzad, Ashroff, Rajput, Meerjan, Chechan, Director, Solitaire, Bay Middleton, Creditor, Good Morning, Young Thara, Dilkush, Saeed and Farhad Beg.

CLOSED RACE.—THE SUBALTERN'S PLATE,—distance 1-2 mile:—Dilerjung, Suspicion, Blue Cap, Brindley, Tofic Pasha, and Daulat. (This race may be declared void at the discretion of the Stewards.)

THE NEW COMERS PLATE,. distance about 5 furlongs:—Secretary, Vazir, Senseless, Comedy, King, Nargis, Brazee, Nakeb, Order, Bulgaria, Shihab, Thabit, Mars, Amran, General Botha, British Cocaine, Grafnax, Scolttana, Mulook, New Guinea, Rangoon, Poona Mail Jaffa Flyer, Pendil, Upright, Clever Boy II, Electric, Little Laffy, Sirka Burg, Sweeden, Framroze, Faithplay, and War Eagle.

CRICKET.

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS vs. BOMBAY GAS CO.

This match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday between the B. E. S. and Tramways Co. Recreation Club and the Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 16 runs. Scores:—

B. E. S. & TRAMWAYS.

Kothare, c Kale, b Pitale	...	...	3
Gosh, b Paisley	...	...	4
Hyde, b Paisley	...	...	19
Gordon, c Edwards, b Paisley	...	...	12
Winclair, c Peaker, b Sadanand	...	...	13
Mercado, b Sadanand	...	...	0
Jones run out	...	...	8
Rodrigues, b Sadanand	...	...	3
D'Souza run out	...	...	1
Rao, b Paisley	...	...	0
Guidera not out	...	...	0
Extra	...	...	1
Total		...	64

BOMBAY GAS CO.

Paisley, c Guidera, b Winclair	...	...	3
Penker, c Jones, b Kothare	...	...	14
Edwards, c Hyde, b Winclair	...	...	1
Sadanand, b Winclair	...	...	0
Chonker, c Mercado, b Kothare	...	...	7
Chalice, b Kothare	...	...	26
Woods run out	...	...	0
Pitale, b Hude	...	...	10
Kale not out	...	...	1
Keshrinath, b Hyde	...	...	2
Lobo, b Winclair	...	...	2
Extras	...	...	14
Total		...	80

ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC CLUB vs. NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

This match was played on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday, and resulted in a draw in favour of the All Bandra Catholic Club. The following are the scores:—

ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC CLUB.

L G Fernandes, not out	...	...	52
P Pereira, l b w, b Sequiera	...	...	5
Stevenson, c and b Sequiera	...	...	12
Mendes, c Hegde, b Bhomesa	...	...	27
J F Pereira, b Sequiera	...	...	22
Alexander, not out	...	...	10
A D Monte	...		
P D Souza	...		
Ch Gonsalves	...	Did not bat.	
V D Gonsalves	...		
F D'Souza	...		
Extra	...	...	1
Total (4 wkts)		...	129

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA C. C.

Hegde, c P Pereira, b J F Pereira	...	...	39
Edekar, l b w, C Mendes	...	...	2
Raja, b P Pereira	...	...	4
Menezes b P Pereira	...	...	0
Crichton, c Stevenson, b J F Pereira	...	...	3
Crawford run out	...	...	5
Baxter, c Stevenson, b P Pereira	...	...	1
Bhomisa not out	...	...	3
Sethna, c D'Monte, b Pereira	...	...	2
Sequiera not out	...	...	2
Shantaram did not bat	...	...	
Extras	...	...	5
Total (8 wkts)		...	66

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on July 22nd at the Kennedy Sea Face Hindu Gymkhana ground. The result was a draw. Scores:—

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

J Batliwala, c Prabhaker, b Talpade	...	...	0
B K Albless, b Tarpade	...	...	0
D Kapadia, not out	...	...	112
G Palwanker, b Kantak	...	...	0
B Cama, c Nerurker, b Talpade	...	...	16
H Sethna, b Kantak	...	...	0
J Merchant, run out	...	...	10
Karaka, run out	...	...	0
Gamadia, b Bantavdeker	...	...	0
Bhedwar	...	Did not bat.	
Dr Mehta	...		
Extras	...	...	9
Total		...	147

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Prabhaker, b Batliwala	...	...	8
Kantak run out	...	...	17
Kirloker, b Palwanker	...	...	1
Talpade, c and b Batliwala	...	...	24
Sukhadin, c and b Batliwala	...	...	12
Kharwa not out	...	...	21
Javeri	...	Did not bat	
Liveker	...		
Nerurker	...		
Bhatavdeker	...		
Goradia	...		
Extras	...	...	10
Total		...	93

B. V. A. vs. THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

This match was played on Sunday on the Oval, B. V. A. vs. The Bombay City Police, won by the B. V. A. by 68 runs. Scores:—

B. V. A.

Sergt Barker, b Smith	...	...	6
Mr Kelly, b Butterfield	...	...	45
Sergt Graveston, c O'Keefe, b King	...	...	33
Sergt Spilling A, b Smith	...	...	9
Sergt Forbes, b Butterfield	...	...	0
Capt Cudlip, c Coulson, b Butterfield	...	...	4
Mr Fischer, c Edwards, b Smith	...	...	3
Gunner Spilling J, not out	...	...	17
Gunner Murray G, b Smith	...	...	10
Gunner Lynch, c King, b Smith	...	...	4
Gunner Hearne, b Smith	...	...	4
Extras	...	...	7
Total		...	142

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

S Inspr Gough, c Graveston, b Spilling A.			1
S Inspr Edwards, c Spilling J, b Spilling A			8
Mr King, b Barker	...	...	0
Inspr Smith, c Cudlip, b Spilling A		...	4
Supt O'Keefe, run out	...	...	2
Mr Coulson, c Hearne, b Spilling A		...	2
S Inspr Butterfie'd, l b w, b Barker		...	2
S Inspr Tapsell, c Barker, b Cudlip		...	35
Inspr Canty b Spilling A	...	...	5
S Inspr Broomhall, c Barker, b Cudlip		...	5
S Inspr Newby, not out	...	...	5
Extras	...	...	5
Total		...	74

YOUNG MEN'S C. C. vs. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on July 23 at Kennedy Sea Face Hindu Gymkhana. The match was won by the Hindu Gymkhana by 91 runs. Scores:—

YOUNG MEN'S C. C.

Agasker, c and b Kantak	...	...	31
Gista, run out	...	...	1
Daruwala, c and b Pilgaoker	...	...	17
Talpade, c and b Pilgaoker	...	...	13
Kapadia, b Kantak	...	...	0
Limji, c and b Kantak	...	...	0
Kantanwala, run out	...	...	7
Valji, c and b Rana	...	...	6
Irani, c and b Rana	...	...	6
Engineer, c and b Kantak	...	...	13
Kirtiker, not out	...	...	10
Extras	...	...	6
Total		...	110

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak, l b w, b Talpade	...	...	33
S Diveker, hit wicket, b Kirtiker		...	27
R Kirtiker, c and b Talpade	...	...	34
Prabhaker, c and b Kirtiker	...	...	2
Karkini, c and b Talpade	...	...	7
Parshottam, l b w, b Kirtiker	...	...	21
Kharwa, b Kirtiker	...	...	28
N Diveker, run out	...	...	14
Pilgaoker, st, b Kapadia	...	...	4
Rana, not out	...	...	20
Vijayaker, did not bat.			
Extras	...	...	11
Total		...	201

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C. vs. THE SOCIAL C. C.

A return match was played to-day between the Social Cricket Club and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club on the Esplanade maidan at 3 p.m. Thus the Fort Vijaya C. C. was defeated by 1 run. Scores:—

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Gadre, b Doshi R M	...	...	7
Dalal V D, c Doshi R M	...	...	7
Lilani H K, b Doshi R M	...	...	9
Dagdoo, b Doshi R M	...	...	0
Rao (Senior), c Khokhani A L		...	6
Desai V P, b Khokhani A L	...	...	0
Laljibhai, c Khokhani A L	...	...	2
Rao Junior, c Doshi R M	...	...	0
Bhansali, run out	...	...	1
Sampat, run out	...	...	0
Thakershi, not out	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	5
Total		...	39

THE SOCIAL C. C.

M B Mehta, b Rao Senior	...	...	4
C M Vakil, b Rao Senior	...	...	0
R M Doshi, (Capt) c Dagdoo	...	...	13
Jatashanker, b Rao Senior	...	...	4
Jhaveri J D, c Rao Junior	...	...	6
A G Khokani, b Dagdoo	...	...	2
N G Bhatia, c Dagdoo	...	...	2
A J Khanvazier, b Rao Senior	...	...	1
Bandookwala, c and b Rao Senior		...	1
Sheth A D, c and b Rao Senior	...	...	1
Kothari A P, not out	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	6
Total		...	40

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. JOLLY C. C.

An interesting match was played between the above clubs on Sunday on the Improvement Trust plot. The Commercial Gymkhana scored 109 runs. Messrs. Hosieon, Stevens and Forst were the chief scorers, who made 31, 27 and 18 respectively. The Jolly Club scored 141 runs by the joint efforts of Messrs. Ambalal, Shroff and Pursotumdas Mathuradas. The former played a dashing and marvellous game and scored 68 runs not out and thus the Jolly C. C. won by 32 runs.

Bleak House formerly the seasideresidence of Charles Dickens, was again offered for sale by public auction at Broadstairs on Wednesday, in mail week, but was eventually withdrawn, the reserve price not being reached.

On the Brussels Exchange recently, by means of a bogus telegram to the effect that the Russian Government had purchased the Warsaw-Vienna Railway, an unscrupulous manipulator netted some £20,000 in a few minutes, the stock of railway going down with a run. As a matter of fact Government has adopted no Resolution on the matter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well, as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 24.

The changes in pressure which have occurred during the last day have diminished in strong gradients associated with the present suspension of the rains. There has been as yet no important extension of the rainfall from the West Coast into the interior, but a few falls are reported from Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces and the extreme North-West. The depression in the Bay of Bengal today, lying off Saugor Island, remains shallow. The rainfall has increased in Eastern Bengal and Assam and has continued general in Burma.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui and Diamond Island, one and a half inches; Victoria Point, Lashio, Tezpur, Dhubri and Jessore, two; Barisal, four; Mymensingh, Bogra and Darjeeling, one and a half; Jalpaiguri, three; and Karwar, one and a half.

The forecast shows an extension of the rainfall into West Bengal and an increase in the Central Provinces.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's China mail steamer "Delta," Captain E. P. Martin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday, reports having encountered strong monsoon from Colombo to Alatkan Point, thence to arrival moderate wind and heavy W. to N. N. W. swell.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Dumra," Captain H. Mauley, which arrived here on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, experienced moderate wind heavy sea and fine weather.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer "Majidi," Captain A. Newby, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden had strong monsoon 51 degrees E. off Cape-Guardafui to 66 degrees E. and moderate to light wind to Bombay.

The steamer 'Beme" Captain J. Younger, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon met with strong monsoon and heavy sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Malabar Hill	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	25·03	24·73	24·85	23·38	
Monday, 24th July	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·06	
Total	25·03	24·73	24·86	23·44	
Same date last year	31·34	27·50	27·12	26·20	

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill	0·00	21·85	5·21	30·35

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Station.	Maximum temperature during last 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 24th July to date.
Sanikte (23rd)	93·3	86·0	...	0·00
Jask	97·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (23rd)	107·8	93·1	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	95·9	68·9	...	3·23
Lahore	105·4	85·2	...	3·24
Sirsa	105·8	82·0	...	2·20
Ambala	103·5	81·9	...	6·67
Delhi	101·5	86 8	...	5·16
Agra	105·5	85·0	...	1·21
Mainpuri	106·3	85·1	...	3·38
Jhansi	102·0	80·5	...	3·29
Cawnpore	104·7	84·9	...	1·92
Allahabad	104·6	85·5	...	4·83
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...
Karachi	85·0	78·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	95·4	81·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	93·2	80·1	...	7·43
Kotah	98·5	82 1	...	4·54
Shuj	92·4	79·0	...	1·16
Dwarka	86·3	80·7	...	0·79
Veraval	88·1	79·8	...	3·93
Rajkot	95·1	77·5	...	2·82
Bhavnagar Para	96·1	80·5	...	3·63
Surat	86·3	79·1	0·08	8·04
Ahmedabad	99 6	78·7	...	6·73
Deesa	99·3	78·4	...	7·95
Neemuch	89·9	74·2	...	9·24
Indore	84·1	72·1	0·09	7·11
Jubbulpore	92·3	76·8	...	14·03
Saugor	90·7	72 6	...	16·03
Hoshangabad	92 6	71 4	0·55	11·11
Khandwa	93·7	77·1	...	5·38
Akola	95 7	76·1	...	9·85
Amraoti	93·8	73·8	...	9·18
Nagpur	94·8	75 8	...	19·47
Chanda	95·0	79·0	...	17·39
Gaipur	91·7	78·6	...	18·72
Bombay	86·7	79 4	0·06	23·44
Ratnagiri	85 3	76·9	0 37	41·81
Mormugao	84·5	75·7	0·48	48 53
Karwar	84 3	74·5	1·52	52·97
Malegnon	89·9	75·1	...	13·83
Ahmednagar	89·4	71·0	...	13·18
Poona	84·5	69·8	0·01	6·80
Sholapur	90·8	70·9	0·36	8·11
Bijapur	87·7	70·2	...	7·29

TANK.

...solidated Gas Company ...t is located at Kingsbridge, ...ne course of erection, will be ... the kind in the world. The ... this great thank was lowered into ...ly by 200 men. The parts of this circle ... metal were of iron three-eighths of an inch think, and it was riveted together on a framework holding it a few feet above the ground. The great disc of metal is 250 feet in diameter, and weighs about 600,000 pounds. Upon its completion it was supported on 184 jacks, which rested upon the ground, but the jacks protruded through holes in the iron circle. When it came time to lower it into place, the bed was prepared for it by a covering of sand and cement. Then, with a man at each jack, the great mass of metal was lowered to the ground. After this the hole was flooded, so that the cement and sand then formed a solid bed of concrete.

DRINK TRAFFIC IN FRANCE.

France is well supplied with places for the sale of drink. One reads in a Paris newspaper that there is one drinking place for every eighty persons; in other words, for every thirty men. In certain departments we find one "debit" for every thirty-six persons; and in the Pas-de-Calais there is one for every fifteen inhabitants, which in other words means a drink shop for every seven men. In Paris, there are 30,000 such places; in London, 5,860; Chicago, 5,740; Edinburgh, 340, and Moscow, 314.

NEW ZEALAND'S SULPHUR ISLANDS.

One of the most extraordinary islands in the world lies in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. It is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference, and rises between 800 and 900 feet above the sea, there continually floats an immense cloud of vapour attaining an elevation of 10,000ft. In the centre is a boiling lake of acid-charged water, covering fifty acres, and surrounded with blow holes from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake. The sulphur from White Island is very pure, but little effort has yet been made to procure it systematically.

BEATEN BY A TRICK.

In a little town near Lemberg the Russophile candidate for nomination as representative, a priest named Baczynski, arranged for a public meeting. At the request of the voters he celebrated mass on the morning of the meeting, at which Father Folis, his opponent for the nomination, assisted. In the afternoon the two candidates, with two others, played skaat. At dusk Folis asked a kiebitz—one who watches the game—to take his place for a little while, and hastened to the meeting which had been called by the other candidate. When Baczynski arose from the card table to go to his meeting, he was met by a messenger who informed him that his rival had appeared in his place, had spoken and carried the day for himself. "Beaten by a trick," he said. "But I enjoyed the skaat."

AN ANTEDILUVIAN ZOO.

An illustrated article by Dr. Gradenwitz dealing with the fine series of gigantic models which Carl Hagenbeck, of Hamburg, has set up in his park is given in "Knowledge" for July, and probably never before has such a good idea of what prehistoric monsters looked like been afforded. One immense lizard is shown preying upon another, while a group of Saurians, resembling caricatures of the rhinoceros are shown disporting themselves in the water; the whole effect in all cases being heightened by the natural surroundings in which the models are placed.

KING GEORGE'S LITTLE JOKE.

King George has always been fond of a joke, and he found a rare opportunity for one once. His ship (says "Black and White") was lying off Portsmouth, and coaling had been taking place. In this the Prince, like everyone else on board, had to take his share. When he had finished he looked a pretty picture, being coal-dust from the crown of his head to the soles of his boots. One of his mess mates made the laughing remark that his grandmother, then staying at Osborne, would have something of a shock, if she could see him at the moment. "By jove," said his Royal Highness, "what a lark! I have a good mind to let her see me." His brother officers egged him on, and a boat was lowered away and off went the Prince, nearly dying with laughter, and as black as a nigger.

AND ITS SEQUELS.

By some means or other he managed to gain access to the grounds of Osborne, and presently the familiar donkey-chaise bearing the late Queen hove in sight. When he got close to him he stepped from where he had been concealed, and approached her Majesty, who gazed at the weird apparition in amazement. Then she made a movement as though to call one of her attendants to throw him out of the place. "Oh, all right; I will go if you like" said his Royal Highness in assumed dudgeon, "but I must say that I don't think it is a very kind way to greet your loving grandson!" Even the grave old Queen was forced to break into a smile as she recognised the Royal sailor, but, from all accounts, he received rather a severe "dressing down" from her Majesty when he joined the Royal party at dinner late in the day, over the "unseemliness" of his conduct.

A CITIES EXHIBITION ON TOUR.

The civic movement of which one hears so much in these days, is providing opportunity for the expression of a good many ideas, educative and other. Among such may be reckoned the itinerant Cities and Town-planning Exhibition, which, organised and started on its way by Professor Patrick Geddes, is making a tour of British cities. From Crosby Hall, Chelsea, where it made a modest beginning early in the year, it went to Edinburgh, and thence to Dublin, where, under the generous patronage of Lady Aberdeen, it has been opening the eyes of practical Irish reformers to the possibilities of the civic renaissance. At Dublin, as in Edinburgh, Professor Geddes and his assistants have provided expert guidance in the galleries and lectures in a neighbouring hall. The collection of plans, drawings, and photographs, which grows and improves as it goes, will probably next be shown in Belfast, the Lord Mayor having identified himself with the project.

THE INTERVENTION OF THE AERONAUT.

The sudden demoralisation of the House of Lord which occurred on the passing of an aeroplane over Westminster, chronicled by a Parliamentary correspondent in Mail week, had its parallel in the very early history of ballooning. The balloon of the celebrated Lunardi passed over the King's Palace on September 15, 1784, at a moment when George III was in conference with his Ministers. The King at once broke up the discussion, remarking that they could resume their deliberations afterwards, but that perhaps they might never see the balloonist again. His Majesty, with Mr. Pitt and other Ministers, viewed the balloon through telescopes. In another part of London, a jury was debating the fate of a criminal, who must ultimately have been condemned, but when the balloon appeared, the jurymen became inattentive, and to save time gave a verdict of acquittal, the whole Court then rushing out to view the balloon.

A HUMAN COUNTERFOIL.

There is a difference between a Japanese theatre ticket and those in use among the English and the French. The counterfoil is retained by the holder of the seat and the other half given up. Between the acts the holder can go out and smoke a cigarette, and in France, he can transfer his ticket, if he be so disposed. But this is how things are done in Japan, according to a Paris contemporary. An occupant on leaving his seat puts out his hand and a little seal is impressed on the palm. When he returns the seal is verified and all is well if it be intact; but if the seat-holder have need to wash his hands, then. . . .

REINDEER IN CANADA.

The introduction of the reindeer into the fishing settlements along the coasts of Labrador by Dr. Grenfell has proved a decided success, and has greatly mitigated the rigours of life and travel in that inclement region. It is suggested that in the vast northern territory west of Hudson Bay the reindeer if introduced would similarly effect a transformation of the conditions of life there; and Dr. Grenfell has offered to place a considerable portion of the large herd which he has now gathered together at the service of the Canadian Government for this purpose.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE CIVIL LIST.

A very interesting set of names figures in the new civil list pensions. It is impossible not to be struck by the financial disadvantages of the literary life. One is surprised to learn that writers of the eminence of Mr. W. B. Yeats and Mr. Joseph Conrad should be in need of money. The case of Mr. Davies is less startling, for he is, after all, a man of one book. The list is a depressing comment on modern life, and it is really painful to reflect that things would be worse if the Labour members had their way in the matter of copyright.

THE PUBLISHERS' GRIEVANCE.

If writers cannot make a living, where does the money go to? Mr. John Murray wrote to the "Times" in mail to protest against the proposal that a free copy of each new book should be presented to the new Welsh Library. These gifts Mr. Murray considers a burden on his industry. They date, he says, from the era of Protection and should now be abolished. But surely the publishers have still the strongest possible protection. Foreign competition is limited by differences of language.

FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

The visit of President Fallieres to Queen Wilhelmina is something of a Diplomatic event. One is right in saying that there has been no intercourse between the heads of the two States since Napoleon sent his brother to Holland as King. The separation of Belgium from Holland, and the close connection of the new kingdom with France are, no doubt, mainly responsible for the estrangement. Let us hope that as a result of the President's visit the friendship of the two States, already strong in artistic matters, will be extended to other spheres.

EX-SPEAKER.

The event of Thursday in Mail week's debate was the intervention of the Venerable Lord Peel, who pleaded with all the authority of an ex-Speaker for some lightening of the burden which the Government propose to place on the occupant of the Chair. Lord Peel, who is within a few days of his 83rd birthday, is a son of the great Sir Robert. He entered the House of Commons in 1865, three years before Gladstone's first Premiership. After holding various minor posts in successive Governments he became Speaker in 1884, and presided over the House for the next eleven years.

NOT CROWN COLONIES.

A curious mistake was made in the Court Circular the other day, when Barbados and the Bahamas were both referred to as Crown Colonies. These islands, with the Bermudas, are no more Crown Colonies than England is. They all possess the old Constitution of Governor, Legislature, and Assembly a microcosm of King, Lords, and Commons; in this they differ from the West Indian Colonies, most of whom surrendered their older Constitutions about the middle of the last century. The mistake is the more curious, as the Speaker of the House of Barbados was the recipient of one of the Coronation honours.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH HERBALIST.

Dr. William Turner, physician to the Lord Protector Somerset, and Dean of Wells for many years, has been styled the Father of English Botany, and he certainly deserves to be regarded as the oldest herbalist belonging to this country worthy of the name. He died, according to Anthony Wood, in his town house, Crutched Friars, on July 7, 1568, the year in which the last volume of his great botanical work was issued. He was the author of many works, religious, controversial, and on natural history, but he is known best by his magnum opus, his famous Herbal.

A PERSECUTED CONTROVERSIALIST.

Dr. Turner also wrote a treatise on the "Books of the Baltic," and was instrumental in making known by his writings the hot medicinal springs in this country. His career was a chequered one, but, with great bravery and resource, when he was obliged to fly from his Deanery, in the reign of Queen Mary, he still pursued his botanical and other studies on the Continent. He was born at Morpeth, and educated at the Grammar School there, from whence he proceeded to Cambridge, where he commenced his botanical work and researches in the hortyard, as it was then called, of Pembroke Hall. In after life Kew was a favourite resort of his, and he took a great delight in the fine and spacious garden of the Monastery, Crutched Friars. He is buried in the old Church of St. Olave, Hart-street, City.

GAINSBOROUGH'S NEGRESS.

The dispute about the "Stolen Duchess" of Gainsborough serves to recall the interesting fact that a Gainsborough of a very different character is hidden away in a small French gallery in the South of France. The catalogue of the Art Gallery of Grenoble announces that the gallery contains a head by Gainsborough, and the curious inquirer on going to see discovers the head, not of some eighteenth century beauty, but of a negress.

AGAINST MOTOR HORNS.

Sir Henry Morris seems to have hit on a lucky moment for making his protest against nocturnal noises, and there is a chance that legislative or administrative action will follow on a letter to the "Times," just as might have happened 30 years ago. Sir Henry is consulting surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and is an authority on cancer, about which he has lectured and written a good deal. He has also paid Christian Science the compliment of a careful and, needless to say, destructive investigation.

FAMOUS SCOTTISH PREACHER.

A silver plate is presently to be affixed to the base of the pulpit of the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Covent Garden, with the following inscription: "To the glory of God and in memory of the Reverend John Cumming, D.D., minister of this church, 1832-1879, the pulpit is given by his granddaughters Ethel and Lettice. 'But I say have they not heard? Yes, verily, their sound went out into all the earth, and their words unto all the ends of the world.' This tablet is placed by a Scottish people who do not forget." Dr. Cumming was in his day a most famous preacher, who attracted all London to the old-world church in Covent Garden, and is remembered mainly on account of his prophecies as to the end of the world. He wrote a book called "The Great Tribulation," and this earned him the nickname of "Tribulation Cumming."

THE EARL OF DUCIE.

The Earl of Ducie, who has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Gloucestershire, owing to advancing years—he is eighty-four—has held that position since 1857. He is also the oldest living Privy Councillor, that distinction dating from 1859, while few of our Peers have worn, as he has, their coronets for fifty-eight years. His last public act was to sign an Address of Congratulation to the King last week. For over forty years the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Gloucester Regiment had him as hon. colonel, he resigning that position in 1908, while up till about six years ago he was Lord Warden of the Stannaries, and for a short period represented Stroud at St. Stephen's. Lady Ducie, who was her husband's cousin, died in 1895, and his only son and heir is Lord Moreton, who, from 1880 to 1885, was member for West Gloucestershire in the Liberal interest.

SIR HORACE MARSHALL.

Sir Horace Marshall, who acted as host in Mail week at the dinner the Guild of Gardeners gave to the Colonial Ministers of Agriculture, has been conspicuous in the municipal life of the City for upwards of twenty years. He served first of all on the floor of the Court, succeeding his father in that capacity; and was elected Sheriff in 1901, filling that ancient office in the memorable coronation of King Edward, the Lord Mayor being Sir Joseph Dimsdale, P. C., and the other Sheriff Sir John Bell. Two years ago Sir Horace succeeded to the Aldermanic gown of Vintry on the retirement of Captain Simmons. The Alderman is a power in the world of charity, ranks high in Masonry, and in business is head of the newspaper distributing firm of Horace Marshall and Son.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

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Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

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CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and by wife from the same increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS,
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1905.

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